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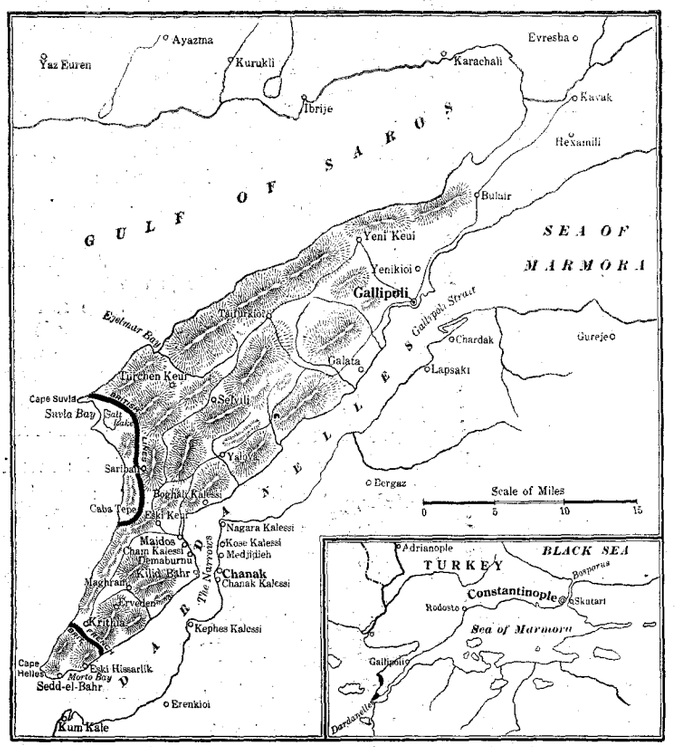
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE DARDANELLES DEADLOCK

ARE "FAILURE" AND "FIASCO" true characterizations of the Anglo-French campaign against the Dardanelles? As the Rochester *Herald* remarks, "Berlin says so, Constantinople says so, and the silence of London is eloquent." Only the other day Lord Milner, dispatches tell us, asked in the British Parliament if the Gallipoli expedition was going to be recalled, adding that, great as the loss of prestige entailed by such a move might be, British prestige would suffer even more seriously if the enterprise were persisted in until it culminated in a great disaster. The Government refused to answer Lord Milner's question. And in the meantime General Sir Ian Hamilton, in charge of the land operations at the Dardanelles, is called home "to report," and General Sir C. C. Monro is appointed to succeed him.



THE TOEHOLD GAINED ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA AT THE COST OF NEARLY 200,000 ALLIED TROOPS.

Official reports show that British casualties in the land operations against the Dardanelles had amounted to 96,889 men on October 9, and estimates place the French losses at about the same figure. Thus it would seem that for the seven months since landing of troops began this campaign has cost the Allies nearly a thousand men a day. When we add to this the naval losses, including the battle-ships *Irresistible*, *Ocean*, *Bouvet*, *Majestic*, and *Triumph*, and note that the operations are apparently no nearer success than they were months ago, it is not very surprizing to find many of our newspapers already holding inquests on the Dardanelles campaign. Thus the Rochester daily quoted above remarks that "the British have fought as nobly and bravely on the Gallipoli Peninsula as men ever fought, but there are impossible tasks in this world, and it seems likely that this is one of them." And to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* a withdrawal seems probable, since "the gains made by the landing forces have been infinitesimal" and "the Allies can not afford to settle down to indefinite trench warfare there as in Flanders, because if the Austro-Germans smash through Servia to Constantinople there will be nothing left for the invaders on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula to fight for except their lives."

What is probably less disinterested testimony as to the hopelessness of the Allies' task is supplied by an Associated Press correspondent in Constantinople. Altho this communication is dated September 1, the papers printing it point out that no change of great importance has been reported since that date. Says the Constantinople correspondent, who spent eight days at the Anafarta-Avi Burnu front:

"Every advantage of *terrain* is held by the Turks, whose trenches are located on higher ground than those of the Allies. The Anafarta region may be compared to half of a huge saucer which has been broken, the line of breakage being formed by the shore of the Ægean Sea, and the bottom and rim being in the hands of the Allies and Turks, respectively.

"Until August 16, when the Turks under Lieut.-Col. Wilmers Bey, a German cavalry officer, retook Kiretch Tepe, the position of the Allies was better, as they were masters of at least a part of the Anafarta region. This advantage was lost on that day. A few days before the Turks, under Lieutenant-Colonel

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HALF-WAY AMERICANS NOT WANTED.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"THAT MAN WILSON IS CRAZY!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

HANS ACROSS THE SEA.

Kannengieser, a German, reoccupied Kodjatchemen Dagh, while another Ottoman force, under Major Hunger, also a German, cleared off the Allied troops from an important crest west of the Biyuk Anafarta cemetery. With these positions lost, the Allies to-day hold themselves in Anafarta region solely by virtue of an immense artillery-fire superiority. Without the support of some forty line-ships, cruisers, and torpedo-boats, they would be 'thrown into the sea,' as Liman von Sanders, commander-in-chief of the Turkish Gallipoli army, exprest it. . . . . .

"British prisoners assert that their position is a most trying one. Water is extremely scarce in the Anafarta region, and it is said only one well is in the hands of the British. The result is that water must be brought from the Island of Imbros and even from Saloniki. The men receive a pint of tea in the morning and another at five o'clock. One-half pint of water at noon is the only allowance of this necessity, prisoners state, that is given."

Nor is the situation of the Allies any better at Sedd-ul-Bahr, on the tip of the peninsula, if we are to believe a communication to the New York *World* dated Constantinople, September 2, in which we read:

"Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German officer in command of the Turkish forces, gave his idea of the general situation as follows:

"'I am too old to be an optimist, but I believe—I am absolutely confident—that unless something extraordinary occurs we shall hold the Allies where they are.'

"So far as concerns the Allied forces at Sedd-ul-Bahr, it apparently has been demonstrated that it is next to impossible for them to advance, with operations conducted within the range of reasonable and permissible sacrifices of men.

"From a strictly military point of view, political considerations disregarded, the Allies on the Peninsula are in a less favorable condition to-day than they were on April 26, when the first landing took place."

Nevertheless many of our editorial observers refuse to believe that the Allies will abandon their Dardanelles campaign, or that they will even transfer some of their troops from that field to the Balkans. Says the New York *World*:

"Political reasons why the Allies would balk at such a step are clear. There are also military reasons. Reembarking the troops under fire might repeat the butchery of their landing. The distance to Saloniki, 225 miles, would make the transfer a slow one. . . . . .

"The Allies at the Dardanelles are keeping the Turks busy. If they went west, Turkish field-forces could follow to the new field. The simplest strategy is to attack with vigor at every point and divert reenforcements from the Germans in Servia."

There is no warrant for the idea that the attack on the Dardanelles will be abandoned, thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, in which we read:

"That Germany is willing to surrender its high ambition of inflicting a decisive defeat on Russia, and thus forcing a separate truce, while it inaugurates a new offensive against Servia, shows how desperate is the Turkish situation. Turkey must be relieved or Constantinople fall—and Germany knows it. The Allies, however, must know it quite as well, and certainly will not withdraw their forces from Gallipoli at the very moment when their tremendous sacrifices begin to promise success, unless forced to do so."

Withdrawal from this venture, declares the Washington *Post*, would be disastrous in its moral no less than in its military effect. Says this paper:

"The morale of the Allied troops everywhere would be shaken undoubtedly by news that the Allies had quit at Gallipoli. Every trench along the Western front would feel the effect of a virtual defeat. So long as the Allies retain a foothold at Gallipoli there is hope that Constantinople may be taken, indirectly if not directly; and there is no reason why troops should not be landed in huge numbers at Saloniki to accomplish what the combined naval and land forces at Gallipoli have failed to do."

Despite the small amount of ground gained, argues the New York *Evening Sun*, "it is really fair to credit the Dardanelles expedition with a large degree of military profit." As this paper sees it:

"The Dardanelles expedition never represented a main phase of the war. It was a brilliant strategic conception which, had it succeeded, would have contributed very materially to shorten the struggle, but could not in itself have brought about the end. . . . . .

"But there is one thing quite certain: The Allies have derived and are deriving prodigious advantages from the Dardanelles adventure. It has given them returns so great that it would be rash to say that the enormous expenditure in life, in munitions, in ships, in treasure, had not been fairly compensated. The Dardanelles expedition was by far the neatest and most effective counter to the entry of Turkey into the war as the ally of the Central Powers. It neutralized the Turkish power of offense at once and for a long period. It concentrated the contest with Turkey in virtually one spot, whereas otherwise fighting might have been widely diffused and Britain's prestige might have suffered far more from menaces to her power in Egypt within and without than she would sustain to-day even in abandoning the attempt to capture the Ottoman capital."

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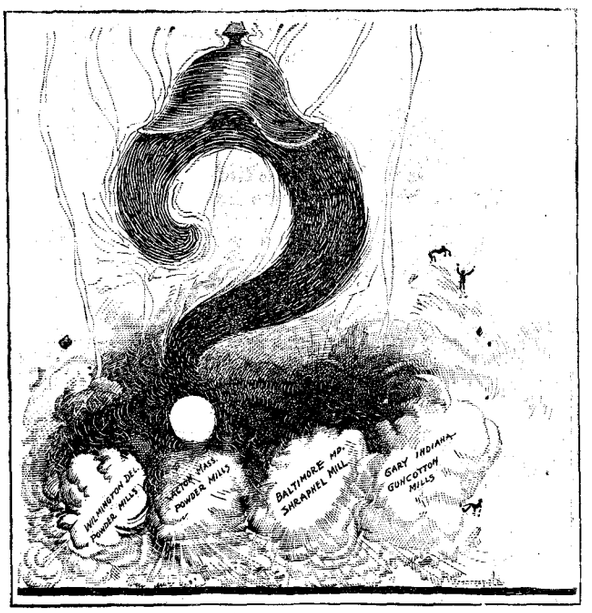

A QUESTION.
—Satterfield in the Wichita *Beacon*.

HIS SHELTER.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"UNDER COVER."

A "SWAT-THE-HYPHEN" MOVEMENT

GRAVE MISGIVINGS are exprest in many quarters because the process of fusion in the American "melting-pot" seems to have been reversed rather than advanced by the heat of the European conflagration. Since the war has been in progress certain organs and organizations, claiming to speak for large sections of our citizenry of foreign extraction, have at times used language and advocated action provocative of the suspicion that their Americanism was outweighed in the balance by their European sympathies and affiliations. In denouncing this "menace of the hyphen" President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt find themselves on common ground, and Americans of recent foreign origin have themselves launched a nation-wide movement in behalf of an undivided Americanism. This movement was started by a widely published appeal, signed by twenty-four New York business and professional men of foreign derivation, most of the names being German. The appeal calls upon American citizens of foreign birth or parentage to come forward and declare themselves for the United States, first, last, and all the time. Concerning the reasons for such a declaration, it says:

"For months there has been an element in this class of foreign origin who have carried on in these United States the propaganda of their foreign sympathies, not as fair American participants in the open channel of public debate, but secretly in alliance with agents of foreign monarchies.

"They have lent their aid to plot and subterfuge of secretly subsidized organizations and to acts designed and executed for the purpose of embarrassing the Government of the United States and its President in the delicate and troubled hours of this European conflict.

"They have broken the spirit and letter of the country's neutrality.

"They have broken their allegiance to the United States in an active allegiance to monarchies from whose tyrannies they or their parents have fled. Such men have gone so far as to intimate there may be some doubt, in the improbable event of a conflict between the United States and any foreign Power whatsoever, whether citizens of foreign birth or parentage will be found loyally supporting the land of their adoption. They have bowed to the monstrous ideas of dual citizenship and lent themselves to the manipulations of foreign interests to whom the liberty, democracy, and free ideals of these United States of America have been and are abhorrent."

Thus "the war on the bristling variety of the hyphen," as the New York *Evening Sun* remarks, "has been declared where it ought to be declared, among the long-enduring and loyal German-American population who have been the chief sufferers through their brethren's making trouble." The significance of this movement, thinks the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "can not be overestimated." And the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* points out that when the President a few days later exprest himself in favor of a "line-up" to "let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side—biblically, it should be the left—and all those that are for America first, last, and all the time, on the other," he was in effect indorsing a line of treatment already marked out by foreign-born citizens themselves. Speaking in Washington to the Daughters of the American Revolution, President Wilson went on to say:

"Now we have come to a time of special stress and test. There never was a time when we needed more clearly to conserve the principles of our own patriotism than this present time. The rest of the world from which our politics was drawn seems for the time in the crucible, and no man can predict what will come out of that crucible. We stand apart unembroiled, conscious of our own principles, conscious of what we hope and purpose so far as our powers permit for the world at large, and it is necessary that we should consolidate the American principle. . . . . .

"We are not trying to keep out of trouble; we are trying to preserve the foundations upon which peace can be rebuilt. Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law, only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other, and, deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to humanity. . . . . .

"I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first or is it not? We ought to be very careful about some of the impressions that we are forming just now. There is too general an impression, I fear, that very large numbers of our fellow-citizens born in other lands have not entertained with sufficient intensity and affection the American ideal; but their numbers are not large. Those who would seek to represent them are very vocal but they are not very influential. . . . . .

"I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion among the foreign-born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up."

And the following day in New York Colonel Roosevelt, addressing a gathering of the Knights of Columbus, an organization composed mainly of Irish-Americans, was loudly cheered when he declared that—

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"For an American citizen to vote as a German-American, an Irish-American, or an English-American is to be a traitor to American institutions, and those hyphenated Americans who terrorize American politicians by threats of the foreign vote are engaged in treason to the American Republic."

The Knoxville *Sentinel* notes with approval that "these two foremost protagonists of the opposing political doctrines of

"I GUESS IT'S THE ONLY THING TO DO, MR. PRESIDENT."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

America are at one on the most vital issue that now confronts the American people." And the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "these two speeches are of significance in that they demonstrate how little in fear of the political wrath of the hyphenates are politicians of such high grade as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt." "Nothing that President Wilson has said is more worthy of the great office he holds, more representative of the American spirit," comments the Washington *Post*, which adds:

"Now is the time for pseudo-Americans to search their hearts and choose their flags, for if war should come they might be too late."

"He has brought to the front 'America First,' the most vital issue that we have faced since the Civil War," says the New York *Commercial*, and the Chicago *Herald* thinks it "fit and timely that the challenge should be given." Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Decency requires that persons who have left Germany, or France, or Russia, or England for their own benefit and come here should subordinate the interests of the countries they have left to those of the country whose citizenship they have assumed. The effort to change our neutrality law is in the interest of Germany and not of the United States. The effort to disorganize our industries and throw our people out of employment is in the interest of Germany and not of the United States. The appeal to boycott banks that participate in the international loan is an effort to injure the United States in order to assist Germany."

Turning to a German-American journal, Mr. Herman Ridder's *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, we find its editor heartily indorsing President Wilson's words, but finding their justification in the activities of Great Britain's rather than Germany's sympathizers. We read:

"The words of President Wilson spoken at the jubilee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the entire American people must serve as a reminder to those who have been ready, nay anxious, to draw us into the war, that the ideals of America are pledged to peace.

"Sentimentally we are divided, as a people, into three groups over the merits of the war. There are those who sympathize with Germany, there are those who sympathize with Britain, and there are those who sympathize with neither belligerent.

"The first and last group have never, to my knowledge, urged our participation in the war. I can not recall a single German sympathizer who has advocated the abandonment of a policy of neutrality. There are some who do not admit our particular brand of neutrality to be eminently fair to both parties, but they do not urge war as a remedy for the situation.

"The only call for war has come from the group of British sympathizers. I admit they are powerful and numerous. They include the financial and journalistic power of the United States. It is to the credit of the President that he has not yielded to this insistent clamor for war. A less determined man, a less just man, might have long since yielded to the importunities of the powerful propaganda of American intervention in behalf of Great Britain."

PLANNING ARMY-PREPAREDNESS

THE THRILL of "old, unhappy far-off things and battles long ago" runs through the comment of some editorial observers on Secretary Garrison's proposal for a citizen soldiery, distinct from the militia, to be known as the Continentals. The first Continental Army of Revolutionary days, we are reminded, was the chief reliance of the nation's first Commander-in-chief and the precursor of our Regular Army of to-day; and the new Continental Army will constitute the "first permanent reserve force of the United States." The name is happily chosen, in the view of the Philadelphia *Record*, while the Boston *Transcript* speaks of it as "a reverent return to the phrase of a glorious epoch." Quite as important, in the view of the latter journal, is Secretary Garrison's proposed increase in the size of the Regular Army. The Chicago *Herald* sums up the program as providing for the increase in the Regular Army chiefly in the more technical branches of cavalry, artillery, and machine guns, and also for the limitation of active service of the regulars to two years. Then the men pass into reserve for three years and are paid for holding themselves ready on call. In about three years, observes *The Herald*, this system should afford a trained reserve of some 300,000 men. But, to-

A CONFLICT COMING.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

gether with the Colorado Springs *Gazette* and other journals, this Chicago daily finds the project for the Continentals the most interesting of all Secretary Garrison's proposals, and it adds: "With the visible lessons of the European War before them it can not be doubted that American youth will respond. It is just deferring for six months the entrance upon the pursuit of

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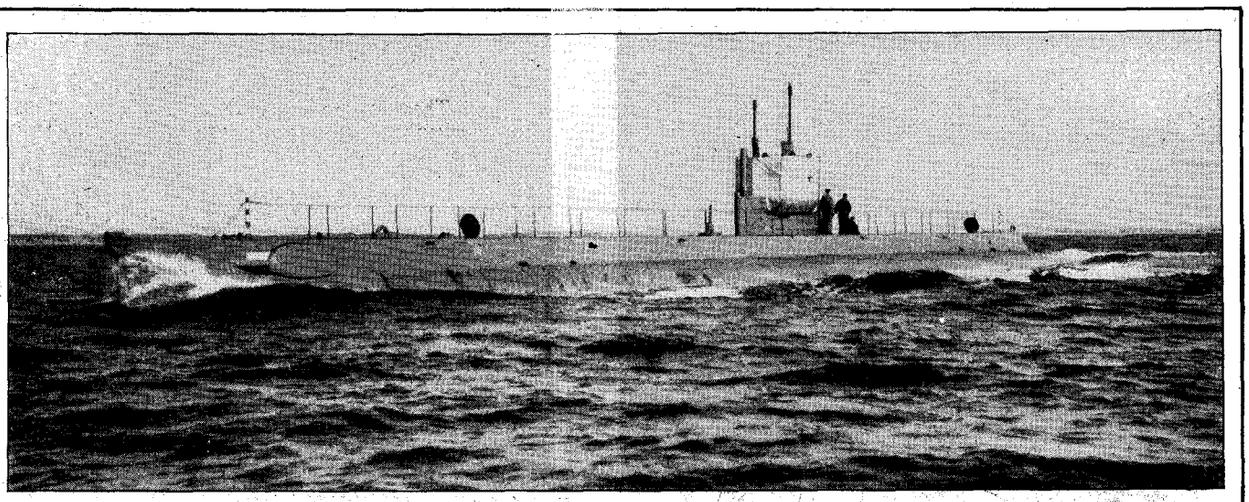

ONE OF OUR NEW UNDERWATER CRUISERS.

The submarine *M-1* is 185 feet long, has a surface speed of 16 knots and an underwater speed of 11. Her guaranteed cruising radius is 3,500 miles, tho it is believed she can travel 6,000 miles without replenishing supplies. Besides torpedo-equipment she carries a 3-inch gun.

material welfare." The latter reference is to the two-months' service each year in a series of three that is required of the Continentals. After this period they are on furlough for three years, as the Birmingham *Age-Herald* points out, "to be called to the colors only in time of war." At the end of six years, we read, the country should have, exclusive of State militia, a trained force of 1,200,000. This journal then goes on to say:

"Enlistment in the Continental organization will have an appeal for college students, young men of eighteen or nineteen. They would be in service only during vacation-months. They would then receive soldiers' pay, but most important of all they would become thoroughly disciplined and would be performing at the same time a high patriotic duty.

"There are thousands of young men outside of college who would gladly join the Continental Army if it did not interfere seriously with their regular occupation. And in order to encourage enlistment among young wage-workers, the Administration appeals to the patriotism of employers when it asks that they arrange for such of their employees as wish to serve Uncle Sam two months each year, for three years, to return to their respective jobs or positions when the summer's drill is ended."

Altho Washington dispatches tell us that various large employing firms are indorsing the Administration's project for the Continental Army not only for reasons of patriotism, but because it is considered a good business-proposition to have their men spend two months in vigorous camp-life with military training, nevertheless some journals, such as the Buffalo *Express*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the New York *Sun*, consider that the Continental idea is the "real problem of the new defense-plan." *The Sun* adds:

"Secretary Garrison thinks that the men can be obtained without interfering with the industries of the country. That is not exactly as we should put it. Industry can be regulated for the purpose, but will the people take preparedness seriously enough to come forward for enlistment? That is the question. The cost of the new army-plan is not an insurmountable obstacle. We do not believe that the War College entirely approves of Mr. Garrison's proposals. They are not altogether in accord with its own recommendations."

On the latter point we learn from the New York *Evening Post* that Army officers in that city do not believe in the practicability of the Continental-Army project and suggest as an alternative the establishment of training-camps of the Plattsburg order to be open all the year round for the entrance of citizens at their convenience. Judging Secretary Garrison's program as a whole *The Army and Navy Journal* observes that it continues "the old patchwork policy of legislating for the Army." On the other hand, the Springfield *Republican* believes that notwithstanding the criticism to which it is exposed from radically contradictory view-points it will probably command the support of the people. The cost will be heavy, this journal adds, and "the more preparedness we have in the future the more crucial in our politics will questions of Government finance become." How the Army appropriation is to be expended is shown by the New York *Times* in this outline of the program of Secretary Garrison:

SIZE OF PROPOSED ARMY.

Regulars	140,000
Continentals	400,000
National Guard	129,000
Total	669,000

PROPOSED INCREASE IN REGULAR ARMY.

Infantry, 10 regiments	20,000 men
Field Artillery, 4 regiments	4,800 men
Coast Artillery, 52 companies	5,720 men
Engineers, 15 companies	1,200 men
Aero Squadrons, 4	600 men
Total	32,320 men

THE COST.

Present Army appropriations	$109,000,000
Proposed appropriations	184,000,000
Increase	75,000,000

Among questioning critics is the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which wonders seriously whether we should spend more materially from year to year on the Army and Navy than we have been spending in recent years. What is most needed rather is "a better use of what is expended and an intelligent and well-directed plan for applying it." And this journal suggests that we preserve our equanimity, as there is no reason for getting excited or "trying to make a popular issue of sheer 'jingoism' simply because a national campaign in politics is going to follow the coming session of Congress." The proposal to spend $400,000,000 in battle-ships and machinery has been seized upon by the political leaders with eagerness, observes the New York *Evening Mail*, and furthermore "there is a very definite commercial stimulus on the part of those who would manufacture the equipment required." This daily then quotes from the New York *Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"This country's prospective enormous defense-fund is one of the chief factors leading to the recent industrial expansion which has been especially noted in the companies that directly profit in naval-construction orders. This large volume of work which now seems assured because of the general belief that the United States should have an adequate defense will supplement large foreign war-orders for shells and ordnance generally which have been placed during the past year."

Nothing would kill such a national-defense program in a political campaign more quickly, says *The Evening Mail*, than the conviction that it was being furthered largely in the interests of equipment companies.

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NO VOTES FOR NEW JERSEY WOMEN

THE FIRST TIME woman suffrage "tried conclusions at the polls with the well-oiled political machinery of an Eastern State," comments the New York *Evening World*, resulted in last week's suffrage setback in New Jersey. It was only because of this machinery that the cause was defeated so decisively, aver the suffrage workers and many of their newspaper supporters, and they hope for better news from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, where they believe this machinery to be neither so hostile nor so well lubricated. But the defeat of the suffrage amendment in every county but one, and by a total majority in the State of 50,000 in a vote of nearly

A PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF THE CHARGE OF SALOON-INFLUENCE.
"Well, boys, we saved the home."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

350,000, is enough to convince the opponents of suffrage of these two things: that the prevailing sentiment among the men and women of New Jersey, of all classes, is decidedly against the extension of the franchise to women, and that the people in the other Eastern campaign States are like-minded, or at least ready to follow the New Jersey example.

"Suffrage drive through New Jersey may have been repulsed by poison-gas, but," *The Wall Street Journal* observes, "the result stands." True, but for the present only, reply the suffrage workers. As Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Association, sees it, "it is simply a postponement, and, instead of despairing of final success, will only inspire the true lovers of freedom to more perfect cooperation and greater zeal." Perhaps the recollection that the New Jersey Constitution for a brief time a century ago allowed women a share in the voting power helps the suffragists of that State in their determination to fight on for the vote. "This will not end the fight in New Jersey," declares Mrs. Feickert, head of one New Jersey suffrage society; "we feel much encouraged by the great number of votes received, and this will impel us to continue the battle in this State." And Mrs. Van Winkle, president of another State organization, said: "We have waked up tens of thousands of women. We have waked the social and civic conscience, and the fact that there was such a heavy vote proves that we have given the men confidence in our cause." Antisuffragists, concludes the New York *Evening Post*, "have good reason to fear that the astonishing display of strength made by the suffragists is but the prelude to redoubled efforts and to final success."

But if the antisuffragists have any such fears of the future they are concealing them. The president of the New Jersey association opposed to woman suffrage expresses the "hope that this defeat will settle the issue, as far as New Jersey is concerned, for all time, and that the voters of the three other campaign States will profit by the wisdom of our New Jersey men." And in the New York *Times* Mrs. Breese is quoted as saying:

"The defeat of the suffragists is due to the fact that the men of New Jersey of all political parties decree that woman suffrage must not be permitted. In the Eastern States the conditions are so different from what they are in the West that I doubt if there will ever come a time when the women will have a vote or that the majority will want it."

But the happiest and proudest of all the antisuffragists seems to be Mr. James R. Nugent, who actively opposed the amendment with all his power and rolled up a "No" majority of over 14,000 in Essex county. Part of Mr. Nugent's exulting statement to the press runs as follows:

"New Jersey leads off in the fight for sane government and national politics, the purity of the home and the protection of her womanhood. To-night from the North River to the Delaware Capes the returns came rolling in that tell the story of how Jersey common sense, that has made Jersey justice famous the world over, has rejected the mother of the 'isms' that have surged across the prairies from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast—'Votes for Women.' . . . . . .

"The strongest argument presented to the sober-minded Jerseymen against woman suffrage has been a procession of long-haired men and short-haired women streaming across the Hudson River into New Jersey. With banners, bass-drums, and blaring trumpets they have crowded the highways and by-ways of the State, but their kind have no appeal that will reach the intelligent, responsible, and sober-minded citizenship of New Jersey.

"From the industrial districts of Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Union, Mercer, Camden, and Passaic; from the rural districts of Hunterdon, Sussex, and Somerset; from the homes of the Oranges; from pleasure-loving Atlantic City to staid and sober Asbury Park, the returns tell the same story. Women in the home, and not in politics; women the greatest moral force in the commonwealth, the protector and guide of their children, is what New Jersey voters stand for."

The politicians' share in the victory is readily acknowledged by several metropolitan editors. Three things, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, beat woman suffrage—"political machines, saloon interests, and the combination of registry and voting-day which enabled any number of frauds because there was no chance to investigate and stop illegal voting." "There were frauds," declares the president of the New Jersey Women's Political Union; "men came in and voted twice, and that wasn't all." In Nugent's county of Essex, according to the New York *Herald*, "the political forces were up at dawn, and the long lines of men at the polls were like a muster of the organizations."

What is interesting and instructing to note in all this is, in the New York *Tribune's* opinion, that

"A defeat with such foes is in itself a half victory. If the women of the country can continue to demonstrate that their cause is opposed by the professional politicians as a unit, if they can continue to show that it is the boss who fears most, that the boss fears and fights—then their battle will be won on the face of the evidence."

Some such thought has been in the minds of those suffragists who believe with Miss Mary G. Hay that the defeat of suffrage in New Jersey "will prove a boomerang for New York." New York suffrage leaders like Miss Hay, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, and Mrs. Ogden Reid have exprest themselves as confidently as Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, who says:

"We expected New Jersey to lose. Every condition there

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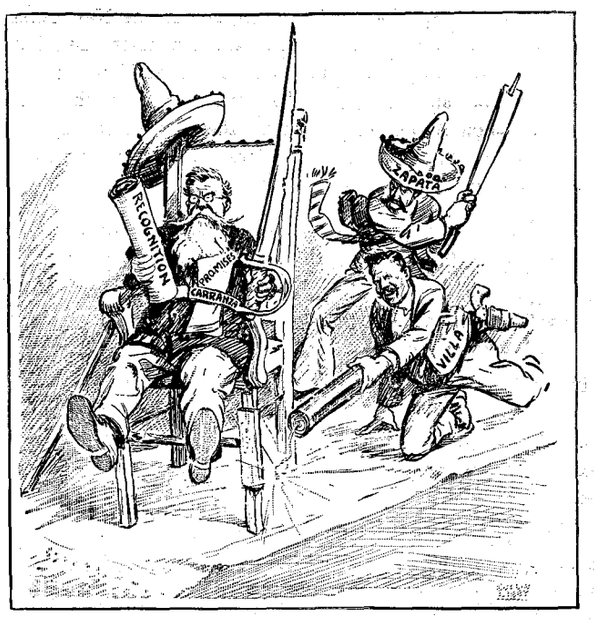
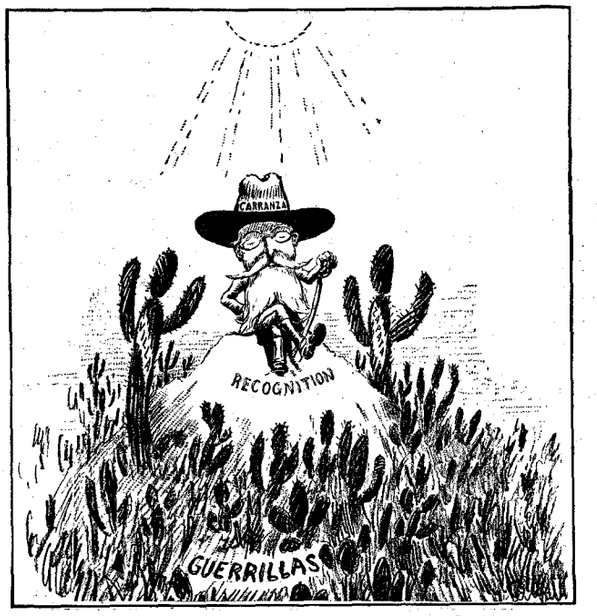


WHAT NEXT?
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



A PLACE IN THE SUN.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARRANZA RECOGNIZED BY THE CARTOONISTS.

was bad for the election. Every condition in New York State is good. This is not optimism. Speakers who have been in both States remarked on the difference. Suffrage is absolutely certain in New York."

Without making any such emphatic declaration, the New York *Tribune* admits that the New York State workers are better organized and have a better chance for victory than did their sisters in New Jersey. And the Socialist New York *Call*, a zealous advocate of equal suffrage, says: "The result in New Jersey should put new fire, new fight, new determination into every suffrage campaigner in New York State."

But despite these declarations and similar statements from suffrage headquarters in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the Newark *Evening Star*, New York *Sun* and *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* are convinced that the verdict in New Jersey foreshadows the result in the other Eastern States, partly as a direct consequence, partly because the voters in these States have the same general mental background as those in New Jersey. To the New York *Times*, probably the most influential and most outspoken Eastern newspaper opponent of equal suffrage, "this New Jersey defeat seems to take its place with the decisions against suffrage of States like Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin." And *The Times* soberly and emphatically declares that "the minds of the men of the East have not been convinced that it is well for the State that women should vote; they appear to believe that it is not well for the women themselves."

Finally, a New Jersey daily which has manifested no enthusiasm for suffrage, the Newark *Evening Star*, arrives thus at the conclusion of the whole matter:

"No sensible man deludes himself with the idea that the New Jersey suffragists are going to accept their defeat as final. They recall the time, less than a generation ago, when equal suffrage all over the land was a dream and a joke, and point out that their once-despised cause within two decades has won a dozen States of the radical West and has secured the support of some 150,000 men, or at least two in every five of the voting population, in the most conservative of Eastern States. Their consolation and hope are in the maxim that revolutions never go backward, and already they are announcing that the campaign of 1920 begins right now.

"But what they will have to start it with is effective missionary work among their own sex. A divided womanhood has no chance to obtain votes for women."

THE STEEL TRUST'S NEW RIVALS

AS A RESULT OF THE WAR, the steel business in this country is undergoing its most extensive reorganization since the establishment of the United States Steel Corporation fourteen years ago, the Indianapolis *News* points out. With the greater Midvale Company already a going concern and with the Bethlehem Steel magnates negotiating for control of the Pennsylvania and Cambria companies, we have three important organizations in the field instead of one. The present significance of this, says *The News*, is that "with greater resources, both the Midvale and the Bethlehem companies will be better able to handle war-contracts extending into the millions." But steel men, it adds, "say that after the war the American corporations will be prepared to contend for world-trade." These great undertakings indicate, in the opinion of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), "that we are entering upon a period of broad expansion and that the ironmasters of the country are preparing to make the most of the opportunity."

Interest in these deals, as the press point out, is heightened by the renewed activity of four of "Carnegie's boys"—Mr. Schwab, Mr. Frick, Mr. Corey, and Mr. Dinkey—and by the Stock-Exchange performances of Bethlehem Steel. The acquisition of the Pennsylvania concern would, according to *The Iron Age* (New York), "give the Bethlehem interests a considerably enlarged pig-iron and steel capacity." But Mr. Schwab, a New York *Tribune* writer thinks, "is trying to fulfil a more ambitious desire, namely, to make the Bethlehem Company the leading manufacturer of steel and allied products in the United States."

"The story of Midvale," we read in a detailed statement appearing in *The Wall Street Journal*,

"begins more than a month back, in a call from across the water and a hurry-up summons from this side to the retired millionaires of the Carnegie Steel Company to come back to the forge. The demand was for guns—big guns—and big shells to fill them. Bethlehem and everybody else was full up with orders, and quick work in the most competent hands was wanted.

"The problem was to find a plant with going organization and the practised men to put at the helm."

The case was intrusted to W. E. Corey, former president of the Steel Trust, and to President Monell, of the International Nickel Company. "They jumped for Midvale, which for thirty

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years had been building big guns and armor-plate for the United States Government." It had, we read, a complete organization, 5,500 employees residing in or near Philadelphia, and "great possibilities of expansion both in plant and organization."

But, as a New York *Evening Post* writer puts it, "heretofore the Midvale Company had refused to accept orders for the manufacture of munitions [for Europe], the story being that family relationship of the president was responsible. One daughter was married to an Englishman and another was married in Germany; strict neutrality was the consequent result, so far as the Midvale Steel was concerned." So Mr. Corey and his associates bought Midvale and Mr. Alva C. Dinkey left the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company to become its new president. Then, to form a combination of properties that would be independent of outside interests, Worth Brothers and the Remington Arms Company, of Delaware, were acquired and an option secured on 300,000,000 tons of Cuban ore. Mr. Corey became president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, as the holding company is named. The organizers have no fear of the Sherman Law, according to a New York *Times* news-item, because the three companies "did not compete with one another in any line. The old Midvale Company made a specialty of heavy ordnance and armor-plate, the Remington Arms Company made rifles, and the Worth Brothers Company is expected to direct most of its facilities to the manufacture of pig-iron." The leaders in the new enterprise, says the Boston *News Bureau*, have no policy of destructive competition in view, but are simply "in business to make money." "No second steel trust is in the making," Mr. B. C. Forbes explains to possibly alarmed readers of the New York *American's* financial columns. "Responsible financiers declare quite frankly that it would be extremely foolish to buy up a succession of steel-plants at the inflated quotations now current."

The new competition in steel, according to the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, published in our greatest steel-making center, should please the public, the trade, and the great Steel Corporation itself. It says:

"If the negotiations which have taken form mean anything it is that all talk of monopoly, all fear that one corporation may become so powerful that it can dominate the trade despite of laws and regardless of the rivalry of smaller and independent units, has been dissipated by events. . . . It would seem that the genius of steel, the money of steel, and the designs and purposes of steel are themselves solving the whole problem of the alleged monopoly of steel.

"As for the Steel Corporation, if imitation really be the sincerest flattery, its management and stockholders ought to be able to view the prospect with equanimity. The consolidation of which Midvale is the nucleus will be patterned after United States Steel; it begins by profiting from the experience of that corporation in installing modern equipment from the beginning; it turns to old corporation executives for the corner-stones of its official structure; it takes over the chief of Steel's principal underlying company to direct its operating forces, and it may be counted upon to duplicate the system of efficiency, welfare, safety, etc., which has distinguished Steel's remarkable history. There is room for both the old and the new."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND shall we now be expected to make Carranza a loan?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE question is whether this Greek neutrality is coming or going.—*Boston Journal.*

THE Kaiser, it is said, weeps for France. Or is he merely crying for Paris?—*Philadelphia North American.*

MRS. GALT says she is a direct descendant of Pocahontas. Maybe that is meant to jolly Tammany.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Russians are reported as having won a victory. It certainly was their turn.—*Indianapolis News.*

WE see by the papers that the seismograph at San Francisco has registered another fire.—*Boston Transcript.*

JUDGED by the offers he has made to Bulgaria, the Kaiser might be willing to give Canada to us if we would help him in the Balkans.—*Indianapolis Star.*

MR. BRYAN promises to be active in politics, but never again to hold office. Nobody can prevent him from being active in politics.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

WE recognize Colonel Roosevelt's self-restraint in not pointing out that with the right man in the White House there would be no slides at Panama.—*New York Evening Post.*

INCREASED church attendance and a general decrease in drunkenness are among the reported results of Chicago's first "dry" Sunday. It must be a novelty in Chicago when only the pews are full.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

VICTOR MURDOCK says Mr. Roosevelt would run for President if he were certain of election. A careful search of the country might discover one or two other patriotic citizens who would make the race on the same basis.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT'S wonderful the power Germany has over the minor-leaguers.—*Chicago Post.*

VILLA was at the wrong end of the alphabet for an A, B, C adjustment.—*Boston Transcript.*

ONLY way the Kaiser can keep from going to the front is not to go anywhere.—*New York American.*

CONSIDERING his direction of late, the Russian bear would be more deadly if he were a mule.—*Washington Times.*

T. R. EXPLAINS that the moose he shot was about to bite him, so the animal really died the more humane death.—*Columbia State.*

NEW ORLEANS now has an opportunity to organize a World's Fair at the completion of the Panama Canal.—*Boston Transcript.*

WELL, anyway, Bulgaria's reasons for entering the war are just about as righteous as those of the ones who started it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST says they do everything in New York by electricity. We have heard it was a great place for charging things.—*Savannah Press.*

EVIDENCE is becoming conclusive that old Mother Nature knew mighty well why she didn't put a waterway across the Isthmus of Panama.—*Boston Transcript.*

A GERMAN widow has been sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary for proposing marriage to a Russian prisoner. Evidently the Germans are doing their utmost to protect their prisoners.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GOVERNMENT experts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have constructed a million-volt electrical fog-dispelling machine. What a fine thing that will be when the high-tariff crowd gets to speech-making in the next campaign.—*St. Louis Republic.*

EVERYTHING BOILING AT ONCE.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

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CHECKING A SERVIAN CHARGE WITH SHELL-FIRE.

This photograph, taken upon the actual field of battle, illustrates tragically one feature of "high-explosive warfare." Servians charging across an open field are met by a heavy shrapnel-fire. The fourth man from the left has been struck by a piece of shrapnel.

VOICES OF THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS

AFTER THE WAR a great work of reconciliation awaits the neutrals of Europe. They offer an impartial forum where the representatives of the arts may resort, and by them must the animosities caused by the war be healed. It has even been suggested that they be present round the table where the terms of peace are settled, to hold fairly the scales of justice between nation and nation. It is therefore of importance for us to know, as accurately as possible, just where the sympathies of each of these nations lie, and to this end we have asked the editors of the Dutch and Scandinavian papers published in America to lay their views before our readers. Separated from too near a view of the hostilities by the broad Atlantic, and having in America a freedom of expression made impossible in the old lands by the delicacy of the situation, the views of these editors may better represent the true sentiments of the northern neutrals than the editorials permitted to appear in the home-countries themselves. It is to the northern neutrals, perhaps, that the mission of the healing of the nations must fall. Spain, so proud in her isolation, seems too far off to be of service, while the neutral nations of the Balkans are even now so precariously balanced on a knife's edge that the hardiest prophet would not venture to predict their abstention from the war.

Most of the Scandinavian and Dutch papers display an anxiety lest the balance of power in Europe should be disturbed by the great conflict, and, while decided sympathies are exprest on one side and the other, there is a unanimous wish that neither of the belligerent groups should suffer a crushing defeat. This is apparently the only point in common possest by these editors; on all other subjects their sympathies are widely diverse.

The Swedish papers published in America are 90 per cent. of them pro-German, while the Danish papers are even more unanimous in their support of the Allies. The Norwegian press are divided in sympathies, but a substantial drift toward the side of the Allies is evident. Altho the press in Holland itself is inclined to lean toward the Allies' side, the Dutch papers in America are almost entirely pro-German in their sympathies.

Turning toward a detailed examination of these views, we find among Swedish writers a marked bias against Russia. This seems to be due not to any immediate political considerations, but to an ingrained distrust of the Muscovite and a fear lest he should seek an ice-free port by a route across Sweden, as is very clearly shown by the Minneapolis *Veckobladet*, which says:

"As a whole the Swedish people of the mother country, as well as her sons and daughters in America, are more in sympathy with Germany than with the Allies. The reasons are many. The Swedes belong to the Germanic race, and the relations between Germany and Sweden, both in the world of business and education, have been intimately strong. The Swedes, unlike the Americans, are near enough to Germany not to depend upon the propaganda of a pro-British press for their conceptions of German militarism and *kultur*. It is not Germany, but Russia, with her lust for expansion and her long fight for good harbors near the Atlantic, that Sweden has to fear. An alliance between powerful Russia, on the east, and England, mistress of the seas, on the west, can only be looked upon with apprehension by Sweden, and under these circumstances she has no more reason to fear German militarism than British blockades or the Russian steam-roller."

Similar views are exprest by the Minneapolis *Skördemannen:*

"We sympathize with the Central Powers because: 1. It would upset the equilibrium among nations if England and Russia were permitted to add any more to their already large holdings. 2. We believe in the survival of the fittest, and contend that it would be safer and better for all concerned to let Germany acquire greater power at the expense of Russia, who is already dangerously large. 3. Our sympathies are with the smaller dog in the fight, especially when he is, as in this case, more valuable than the larger one."

Tho it happened more than a century ago, the loss of Finland still rankles in the Swedish mind. Thus the editor of the Sioux City *Svenska Monitoren* writes:

"Swedish-Americans are on the side of the Teutonic allies because of the very close kinship with the Germans as a race; because of their common religious faith with Protestant Germany, and because of their close commercial relations. To these reasons must be added another very important one, namely, that Germany is fighting Russia, the ancient enemy of Sweden, who can never forget the loss of Finland nor overlook Russia's ruthless methods of crushing out the national life and Swedish culture in that unhappy land. Russia's continual striving for an open ice-free port on the west is a constant menace to Sweden and makes her distrustful of her more powerful neighbor across the Baltic. Even Russia's present very friendly attitude toward Sweden, as shown by the Prime Minister's recent speech in the Duma, will not make the Swedes forget. These sympathies for Germany are, however, by no means without important qualifications. For Sweden has suffered much through Germany's submarine warfare, altho perhaps this is more than

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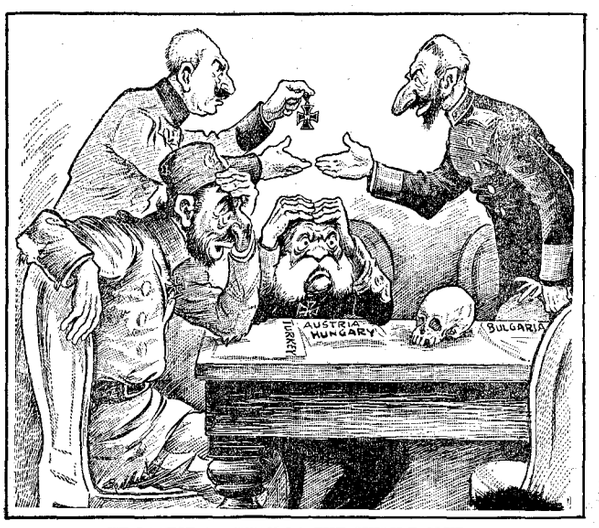
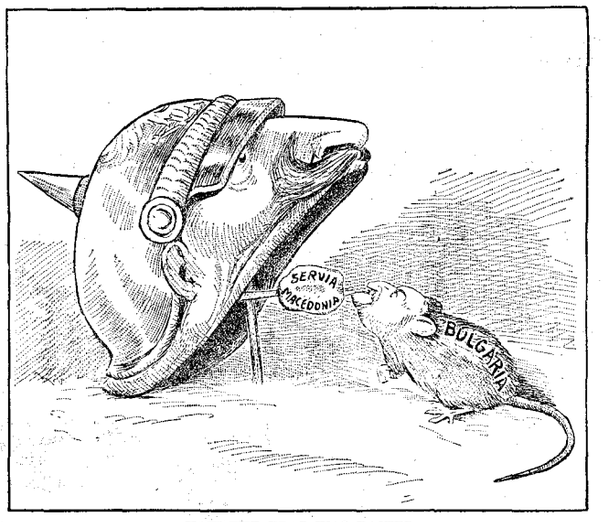


THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE SUICIDE CLUB.

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).



HOW THE TRAP WAS BAITED.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

BRITISH VIEWS OF BULGARIA'S POSITION.

overbalanced by England's unwarranted interference with Swedish commerce."

The editor of the Minneapolis Swedish woman's journal, the *Nya Idun*, can hardly contain herself when writing on the subject of Russia, and is exceedingly angry that American-made ammunition should find its way to the country she so much dislikes. She says:

"No Scandinavian can sympathize with the Allies, for they are partners of the Russians, who have trampled on all that is dear and beloved in the land of Finland, our never-forgotten brotherland, where we planted freedom and culture so many centuries ago. How England could make such an alliance passes my understanding. Germany has given Europe culture and science and Lutheranism. Russia has given us nothing except tyranny and terror. Germany acts; the Allies talk, talk, talk, and cover up the truth with censors. We admire Mr. Bryan for his stand on the munition-question. We love President Wilson, but we can not sympathize with his policy of aiding England and—Russia."

These grudges against Russia are also considered by the editors of the Seattle *Svenska Tribunen*, the Moline *Tribun*, and the Spokane *Svenska Nordvästern* to account for the pro-German sentiments of their readers.

More doubt is felt by some Swedish editors, however, about the opinions of their readers. For instance, the editor of the Chicago *Svenska Kuriren* believes that—

"The sentiment among the people of Swedish birth and Swedish descent in this country is as much divided as is the sentiment among the general population of the United States. Some sympathize with France and England, others with Germany, and most of them, I take it, are entirely indifferent as to which side will win."

The Chicago *Svenska Amerikanaren Hemlandet* tells us that the majority of its readers were pro-German when the war commenced, but that the sinking of the *Lusitania* and other similar occurrences have produced a marked reaction in favor of the Allies. A somewhat paradoxical view comes from the Minneapolis *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, which, after explaining that many Swedes are pro-German from racial affinity and distrust of Russia, continues:

"With Swedish-Americans there enters another point of view, which not only tempers their sympathy, but rather divides it. Like the Liberals, and the more thoroughly Swedish-Swedes of the old country, they admire the democratic ideas and Governments of France and England and are opposed to the militarism of Germany. This militarism, which has crept to a certain extent into Sweden, is the chief cause why such large numbers of Swedes have left the land of their birth to find their future in

(*Continued on page* 979)

WHY BULGARIA JOINS GERMANY

THE RUSSIAN REVERSES and the failure of the Allies in the Dardanelles, both happening at Bulgaria's very door, had, we are told, an immense influence upon King Ferdinand and his advisers. They produced upon their minds that certainty of German victory which made the Bulgarian Government declare in its official statement of reasons for joining Germany and Austria that "Bulgaria must fight on the victors' side," and that "Bulgaria would commit suicide if she did not fight on the side of the Central Powers." In England Bulgaria's act is attributed solely to her King, and *The Westminster Gazette* says that "if the Bulgarian people were masters of their destiny, or if, even now, their Parliament could be summoned, they would revolt against this act of treachery to the Slav cause." This view finds little support in Paris, where the *Figaro* seems to have found a far more probable reason for Bulgaria's act, tho it does not phrase it just exactly as Ferdinand himself would like. This paper asserts that King Ferdinand is so anxious to retrieve the territory he lost as the result of "his treacherous attack on his former allies in 1913" that he is blind to the larger issues involved. A study of the Bulgarian press just before the outbreak of hostilities certainly confirms the idea that the reconquest of the lost territory is the object in view and indicates that the Bulgarian people stand behind their King, whose first duty, they say, is to render null and void the Treaty of Bucharest and recover from Greece, Servia, and Roumania the lands that Bulgaria was forced to cede after her defeat by her former allies in 1913. For example, the Sofia *Mir* writes:

"Most of the difficulties arise from the stubbornness of the Balkan States in dealing with Bulgarian demands. Bulgaria can not enter a new war unless she has guaranties that the Treaty of Bucharest will be torn to pieces, and that she will be able to install herself on the frontiers which were granted her by the Treaty of London, the Conference of Petrograd, the Bulgaro-Servian Treaty of Alliance of 1912, and that the situation created after the war with the Turks be restored.

"Now we see that the Servians, the Greeks, or the Roumanians are not inclined to make the necessary cessions to repair the injustice done to Bulgaria at Bucharest."

The organ of the Democratic party, the Sofia *Preporetz*, is equally emphatic:

"We urgently ask for only one thing, that an end be put to the situation created at Bucharest, owing to which the lower courses of all our rivers—Maritza, Mesta, and Struma—are in foreign (Turkish and Greek) hands. At the Bucharest conference one of the Greek delegates frankly stated that Bulgaria is being deprived of the estuaries of the rivers in order that the

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country should not be able to develop economically. It has so happened in reality."

Bulgaria never desired war, the *Narodni Prava* tells us; the precipitation of events is due to the Servians and Greeks:

"All efforts of the Bulgarian Government to insure peace in the Balkans have been unsuccessful because of Servian stubbornness and Greek opposition. Bulgaria does not want war, but she will not renounce the realization of her national ideals, and consequently is forced at the last moment to fight against those former allies who had robbed her of her national patrimony.

"It is curious that nobody at Nish realizes that the time of theories, of intrigues, and of words is long past. It is also curious that the Servian statesmen, as well as the Greek press, are menacing Bulgaria with their brave armies. Events which are now unfolding themselves with such speed compel Bulgaria to ask her neighbors not for phrases, but for facts and action."

Cession of the territory lost by the Treaty of Bucharest—and immediate cession—or else war was demanded by the Sofia *Balkanska Karola* and by the *Volia*, which said:

"Bearing in mind the desperate obstinacy of Greece and Servia, how would the promises and the engagements of the Quadruple Entente be fulfilled after the war? Would we not be compelled once more to bring back our soldiers from Tchataldja, and Macedonia, to Sultan Tepe; and then who is in a position to vouch that in this case the history of 1913 will not be repeated?"

The Sofia papers are all filled with the "Bulgaria Irridenta" idea, and we find the demand for the lost territories insistently urged by the *Dnevnic*, the *Écho de Bulgarie*, the *Balkanska Poshta*, and the *Radical*. The *Utro* plainly says that Bulgaria can not be blamed if war result from Bulgarian demands, "just as the proprietor who kills the bandit for stealing his goods and murdering his family would not be blamed for his act."

Indeed, the Sofia *Kambana* bluntly says that war on the Teutonic side is the only way in which Bulgaria can obtain the coveted territories with the least expenditure of treasure and with the greatest security from any consequent danger to herself:

"Since the interests of Bulgaria coincide with the interests of the Central Powers, the enemies of Austria and Germany are the enemies of Bulgaria also. An alliance between Bulgaria and the Central Powers would insure us great advantages and would realize our aspirations more than any other alliance. We are too weak to fight the Great Powers. But with the diplomatic and military aid of Germany and Austria-Hungary we can very easily and successfully fight against the little States which have so criminally robbed us."

This brings from the Sofia *Narod* a warning that destruction lies in that course, and it says:

"We energetically protest against any attempt to draw Bulgaria into war. We insist that only a peaceful understanding will guarantee the triumph of the national policy of the Balkan peoples, who have no interest in hurling themselves into the terrible European fire which will surely destroy them. Only an understanding will bring lasting peace, complete order, and untroubled life to the Balkan peoples."

AT THE WORLD-OPERA.

The fat English *Don Juan* sings his celebrated "Pounds-Sterling" aria to the Balkan public without much success.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE MEANING OF THE BALKAN DRIVE

THAT FAMOUS FORMULA, *Drang nach Osten*—the pressing toward the East—which, we are told, has long been the keynote of Germany's foreign policy, contains the secret of the great thrust through Servia which Field-Marshal von Mackensen is now leading. With a clear road to Constantinople, the way would be open to one of the vital spots of the British Empire—the Suez Canal—and east of Suez lies India. Germany, the Berlin organs tell us, has merely to hold her eastern and western battle-lines, while the Teutonic armies in the Balkans strike the decisive blows which will make victory certain for the Central Powers and their allies. This is clearly summed up in a pregnant editorial paragraph in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"This is the beginning of the final triumph of German arms over the world. Our General Staff knows that the nearest way to strike Germany's chief enemy is not to capture Calais, but to hold the Dardanelles. Behind the Dardanelles is Egypt, which is England's connecting link with India. If England wants the war to end she can rest assured that her desire will shortly be accomplished."

This confident anticipation of military success in the Balkans is borne out by the opinions of that careful military critic, Major Moraht, who figures that the Allies will be unable to throw a sufficient force into Servia to stop the German advance. Writing in the *Tageblatt* he says:

"It would take at least three or four weeks to bring ten divisions, say 150,000 men, to help the Servians. Remembering that it is only 150 miles between Belgrade and Pirot—that is, between the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies—one realizes that the enemy's help will be most problematical."

On the side of the Allies, Bulgarian intervention and the reopening of the Balkan campaign are viewed with not a little misgiving, tho a ray of hope is seen by most of the London papers in the expected eventual participation of both Greece and Roumania on the side of the Entente. So far, however, neither of these countries seems disposed to act. The semiofficial Bucharest *Independence Roumaine*, reporting a meeting of the Roumanian Cabinet, says:

"The Ministers were unanimously of opinion that the new facts were not of a nature to modify in any way the line of conduct which Roumania had followed hitherto. Consequently, our troops will still remain concentrated along our frontiers. The question of a state of siege mentioned by certain newspapers was not even discust by the Cabinet."

Meanwhile the London *Times* thinks that Greece will prove a big factor and that no stone should be left unturned to secure her adhesion to the Allied cause. It hints that strong measures might be applied:

"The attitude of Greece has become the important factor in the whole European conflict. We, who staked all upon the issue have the right to know upon which side this factor is to be cast. The answer made by Premier Zaimis to Servia's summons for help promised by treaty must be read with disappointment and shame by all who respect obligations and national good faith. . . .

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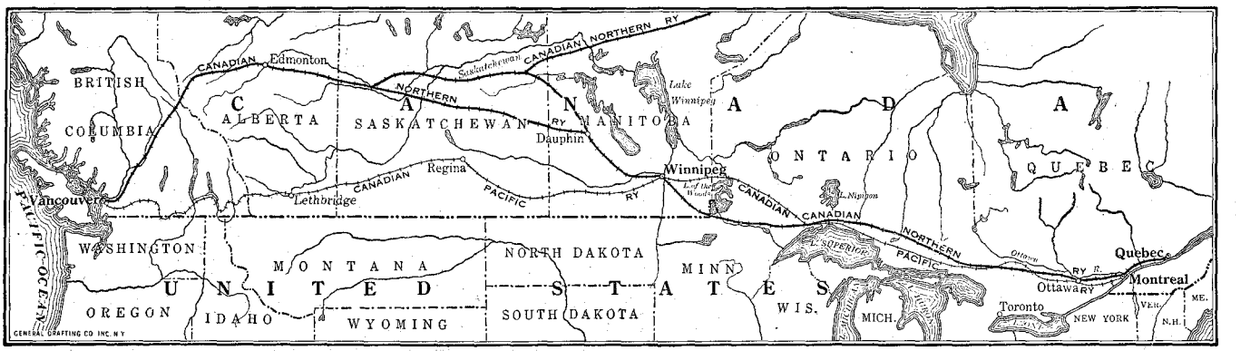

THE NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

The Canadian Northern Railway, running from the port of Quebec to the Pacific port of Vancouver, taps splendid timber and mineral regions and the rich wheat-growing districts of the Northwest. A branch line runs north to Hudson Bay, to transport wheat for direct shipment to Europe during the season when the Bay is ice-free, thus saving the costly journey by rail to the Atlantic seaboard.

"The dominant Mediterranean Powers can apply strong incentives to the flourishing maritime and commercial state in favor of compliance with friendly representations. That those representations will be firm, as well as friendly, we have no doubt. The situation does not admit of half-measures, uncertainty, or delay. The fate of Greece and Hellenism all over the Near East is in the hands of the Greek people as well as of the Greek Government. They must decide it now, and must remember that the decision will be irrevocable."

TURKISH GLEE AT RUSSIA'S RETREAT

RUSSIA CHECKED, but not baffled, with her armies intact, opposing a firm resistance to the German attack, is the picture given us in the Allied press. On the other side, Russia is represented as hopelessly crusht and out of the running for the rest of the war. This has resulted in Bulgaria's swing to the side of the Central Powers, influenced, in all probability, by the pæans of triumph appearing in the press of the Teutonic allies. As an example of such rejoicing over the downfall of Russia we quote from the Constantinople *Tanine*, which says:

"Russia is defeated. This we see clearly everywhere and in all respects. It is not a retreat. It is a rout. The distressing plight of the Russian Army as their fortresses fall one after another is like an orchard whose overripe fruit covers the ground. The fear of the pursuing Germans drives them in headlong flight, in universal panic, into the interior of Russia. Cities and towns are deserted. Terror and anxiety reign in Petrograd, in Moscow, in all the chief cities of the Empire. The evidence of utter defeat is overwhelming. Russia has lost all her lines of defense. She has surrendered to invading Germany her most valuable lands, the most important parts of her territory. At the same time the clash between the parties in the Duma and the fate of the Duma itself are coincident with the financial crisis which is becoming more acute from day to day. . . . . .

"The fall of the Grand Duke is more serious to Russia than that of Warsaw or of the scores of fortresses which have followed. Second only to the Czar, head of the Army, this leader of firmness, persistence, zeal, is suddenly dismissed. His influence was so great, and the need of that influence in the Army was so imperative, that no one dreamed of the possibility of his removal. The results of this dismissal are fraught with a significance so tremendous that the Czar's hands must have trembled when he signed the decree. His dismissal touches not only Russia's internal policy, but her external relations also. What Poincaré or Delcassé is to France, such was the Grand Duke to Russia. He is sent to the Caucasus! We welcome him there!

"Whatever else may be said, the removal of Grand Duke Nicholas from the head of the Army is another and stupendous evidence of Russia's overwhelming defeat.

"Who is to take the Grand Duke's place at the head of the Army? The Czar himself. He is to be the leader of his defeated Army. The Czar! Inexperienced in military affairs, timid, lacking firmness, irresolute! . . . In our opinion, affairs in Russia are to-day assuming most abnormal shapes, and the result will be most disastrous."

A NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

FROM SEA TO SEA another great steel highway through the heart of northern Canada now links the Atlantic and the Pacific. What to-day is the transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Railway was twenty years ago the mere dream of a country school-teacher and his lumberman friend, and the realization of that dream has been one of the romances of modern business—a romance that has brought to the two participants adventure, honors, and wealth. William Mackenzie, the school-teacher, and Donald Mann, the lumberman, got together in 1896 and built a railroad; it began at Gladstone, in Manitoba, and ran out into the prairie to nowhere in particular. Men laughed, but it paid; and since then, the Montreal *Herald* tells us, the progress of the two men has been rapid and continuous:

"The next year the Winnipeg - Lake Superior line was commenced, and from that time construction has been uninterrupted. Gradually the company built a great network all over the prairie country and, by 1901, these prairie lines were not only connected with Port Arthur, at the head of the Great Lakes, but the company had built there a million-and-a-half-bushel elevator. This has since been increased to ten millions' capacity. It was not long before the company also had lines in eastern Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

"The wonderful work which William Mackenzie and Donald Mann had done in opening up new land in Canada was recognized a few years ago by the King, who conferred the honor of knighthood on the two great railway-builders.

"But what they had done up to that time was only a preliminary to the great dream they were striving to realize. They aimed to make the system nothing less than a transcontinental one. To that end they set about the work of building a line through the country north of Lake Superior, to connect the eastern and western systems, and from Edmonton through the Rockies to Vancouver.

"How they accomplished this is a romance in itself. They encountered enormous difficulties, not only in construction-work but in financing. But they held on with grim tenacity, and on January 23 last they had the satisfaction of driving the last spike in the transcontinental line between Quebec and Vancouver. This took place at Basque, B. C., 182 miles east of Port Mann. And now that the line has been tuned up for fast traffic the transcontinental service is being inaugurated."

This new route, *The Herald* says, will open up some of the richest and most fertile parts of Canada and will bring within reach of the tourist some of the most picturesque regions in Northern America:

"It is said that from one end of the route to the other the company runs through fine and productive country. It taps the great clay-belt of Northern Ontario, and runs through a fine timber and mineral country. On the prairies the wheat-producing areas are second to none. The company's grade through the Rockies is so easy that only one engine is required to haul the average train, while the scenery through the mountains, from the great Mount Robson, at the entrance of the Yellowhead Pass, all down across British Columbia to the Fraser River Cañon, is declared to be equal to anything on the continent."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ELECTRIC WIRE *VS.* BARBED WIRE.

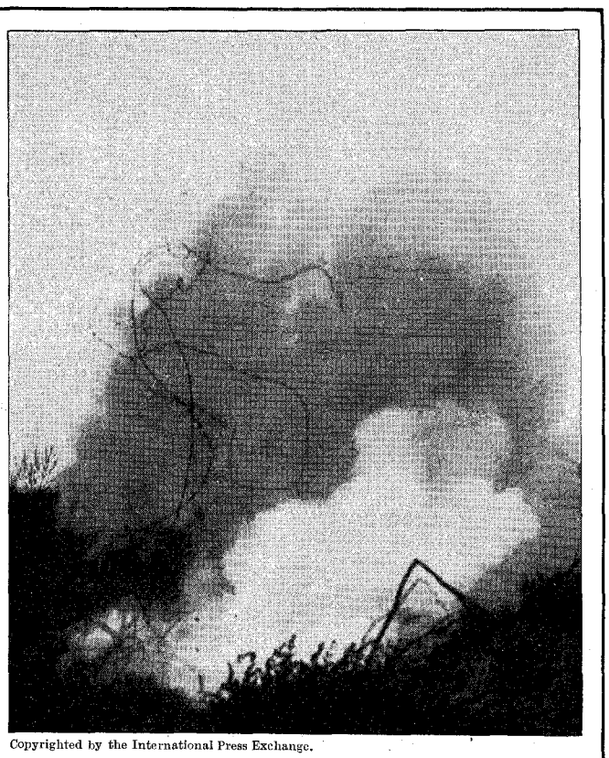
In the foreground is a French trench defended by great loops of wire charged with an electric current. Beyond, a few rods distant, is a German trench behind its barbed-wire barrier. There are many miles of parallel wire-fortifications thus facing each other in France, Belgium, and Russia. The lines are so close that soldiers of each side have stolen the enemy's wire by night to repair or strengthen their own fortifications.

WIRE-FORTIFICATIONS

BARBED WIRE was invented by an American army officer, Colonel Elbridge, who is said to have used his wife's hairpins for barbs in his early experimental work. The first use of this material in military operations was by the Boers; then the Russians and Japanese both employed it in Manchuria. Thousands of miles of it are now in service along the trenches in Europe. The old way of getting through a wire-entanglement was to send out detachments of cutters, who usually went to sure death at the hands of the enemy's sharp-shooters, but who had time, during the few minutes of life remaining to them, to make a little progress in the work. The task is now done more expeditiously and without loss of life by high explosives. In *La Nature* (Paris, September 11), Jacques Boyer tells of a way that has been discovered to "beat" this method of getting through wire-defenses. He says:

"The destruction of barbed-wire obstacles is one of the essential conditions of a trench-attack. This is the business of the artillery, and especially of the trench-bombs, the Dumezil and other shells, which small howitzers send to 1,200 or 1,500 feet and which contain about 60 pounds of explosive.

"In the case of wire obstacles, there is no use in having shells with thick walls, for it is the wind of the explosive that does the business, and not the flying fragments.



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WHAT A SHELL DOES TO A BARBED-WIRE BARRIER.

A photograph taken at the moment of explosion.

"A Dumezil shell will clean up a network of wire over an area of about 100 feet across, making a breach through which the attacking force can pass.

"To make difficult this destruction of the defenses in front of the trenches, the defenders have been using quite generally, during the last few months, Brun networks, with elements like that shown in the picture above.

"Imagine two coils of very great diameter, sometimes four or five feet, of ⅙-inch wire, wound in opposite directions and entangled with each other. There will evidently be many points where the windings of one spiral cross those of the other. At these points a ligature is made, and the network is thus formed.

"The first turn is fastened in front of the trench by a stake, which our veterans have nicknamed 'the frog,' and by grasping the opposite end of the spiral it is stretched out parallel to the trench, and fastened at various points by other 'frogs.'

"The maneuver is similar to that executed in pulling out a weak spiral spring. Two or three of these compound spirals are placed before a trench, and in two or three minutes a defense of the first order can thus be erected. The action of artillery and explosives is quite different on these Brun spirals from what it is on the ordinary barbed-wire entanglements.

"The more the enemy bombards these spirals the more the different coils become entangled, forming an inextricable jungle on which hostile attacks are vain.

"Barbed wire costs about half a cent a foot, and if we

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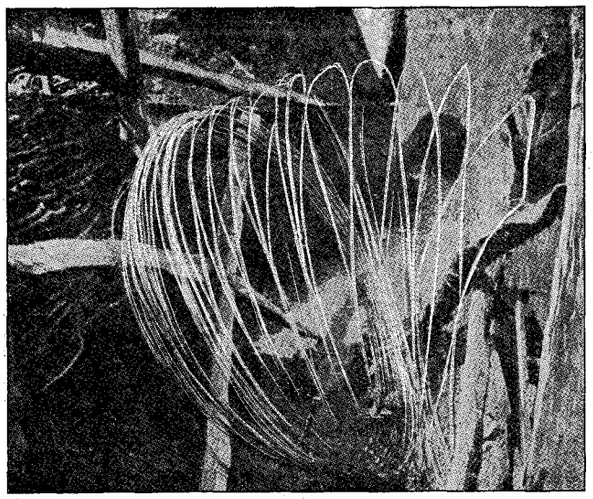
consider the enormous number of networks extended along all the fronts of the Allied or Austro-German armies, we may see that this smallest accessory of defense still costs the belligerents much money."

A STUDY OF PAIN

WITHOUT PAIN, says Max Nordau, our lives would not endure; for we should be unable to recognize danger-symptoms and to guard against them. Pain, says another writer, is not itself abnormal, but is Nature's protest against the abnormal. It is not the sufferer



THE NEW COMBINATION SPIRAL WIRE THAT DEFIES HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
See article on previous page.

from pain who is in evil case, so much as he who has lost his ability to feel it. Insensibility of this kind is often a grave symptom. Dr. J. H. Dempster, of Detroit, in a paper on "Pain and Its Significance," in *The Medical Record* (New York, September 4), gives us these citations, and also quotes a recent experimenter, Mr. W. W. Norman, as asserting that the phenomena of pain are evidence of high nervous organization, as they do not appear until we ascend rather high in the scale of vertebrates. Many movements in the lower animals, supposed to indicate pain, as the writhing of a mutilated worm, are in fact, according to Norman, mere mechanical responses to stimuli. Dr. Dempster goes on:

"The pain-sense, like the special senses, is largely a matter of mental and racial development. The self-mutilations of primitive peoples are not so much a matter of bravery as of the presence of a rudimentary pain-sense. The horse with a broken leg will proceed to graze in the pasture with little apparent discomfort. Veterinary surgeons perform operations upon animals with little thought of administering anesthetics. Even in civilized man the pain-sense requires to be developed; it is not born with him. The operation of circumcision is frequently done on newly born male infants, who exhibit little evidence of pain. The '*facies pathetica*' [pathetic expression] of the dog, horse, and some other animals, and the tendency to interpret pain in terms of our own sensation, are responsible for those self-constituted sponsors of the lower animals—the antivivisectionists whose excessive zeal for the dumb animal makes them quite forget the welfare of the human offspring.

"When a hard object is applied to the skin with greater pressure than is necessary to evoke the sense of touch, the sensation becomes one of pain, and its severity is in proportion to the degree of pressure exerted. The sense of pain has been described as overmaximal stimulation of any form of sensory nerve. According to Howell, 'For continuous pain at least, the evidence is very strongly in favor of the view that there exists a special set of fibers which have a specific energy for pain. It would appear that the pain-sense has a punctiform distribution in the skin.' When a pin or needle is prest against the skin, the pain increases until just before the moment of penetration. An intestine may be cut or sewed without causing any sensation, while strong contraction of the intestinal muscles will evoke intense griping pain. Deep injection of fluids into the voluntary muscles occasions but little discomfort, while cramping of such muscles gives rise to disagreeable sensations of great severity. The feeling of muscle-fatigue is on the borderland of painful sensation. The quality of pain will be found to depend upon the kind of sense-organ which is stimulated; for instance, pain described as 'burning' means the stimulation of the pain-sense as well as stimulation of the nerve-endings of the so-called 'warm spots'; a 'throbbing' pain is due to local congestion with lymph, the throbbing being due to arterial pulsation, causing painful stimulation, the cadence of which is timed with the pulse. Many inflammatory pains are of this nature, and particularly if the site of inflammation be in the digital extremities. In addition to temperature and tactile spots on the surface of the body, there are spots from which pain may be elicited. In some parts of the body tactile and temperature-sense is entirely absent, while pain is easily evoked. The cornea is a good example of this, as those know who have ever experienced the sensation of a foreign body in the eye. Under some conditions, pain-sense may be wanting while tactile sense is normal."

We see, smell, taste, and hear by means of the mind, the sensation being referred to the respective organs of sense. Likewise, Dr. Dempster notes, pain is a matter of cerebration. Pain is much more severe if the attention be directed to it. An unexpected wound causes comparatively little pain when received, while the anticipated prick of the finger, necessary to obtain blood for examination, may cause real agony. Pain is evidently increased by the imagination, and the writer believes that this accounts for its greater severity at night than during the day. To quote further:

"Kant, the philosopher, a sufferer from gout, is said to have mitigated his troubles by exercising more than ordinary self-control. . . . Undoubtedly some Christian Scientists, under the spell of religious zeal, are able to efface their sensations. The ancient stoic held that pain, tho evil, could be triumphed over by a mind properly disciplined.

"Sensitiveness to pain varies with individuals; a strong-willed person may suffer intensely without wincing, while the prick of a pin will greatly affect another. Some react to pain-stimulus much more readily than others. As a general thing, those of thin build and neurotic temperament suffer more than the more robust. Carlyle once said, 'With stupidity and a sound digestion man may confront much,' but Carlyle himself belonged to the neurotic type and doubtless envied the so-called phlegmatic with the sound digestion. Cabot states that those patients who describe all their troubles as 'terrible,' 'awful,' 'fearful,' and the like, are apt to have lively knee-jerks, and that those more moderate in their expressions have usually less active reflexes, which would point to a parallelism between reflex sensibility and sensitiveness to pain. To establish the fact of pain, it is necessary to take into account the facial expression and bodily movements. Emaciation or muscular weakness is apt to result from long-continued suffering. The account of an onlooker who, unobserved, watches the patient is also of value. Cabot maintains that severe pain almost always causes a notable rise in blood-pressure, and if we find nothing of the kind we may rightly conclude that if pain is present it is probably not intense. The relation between the intensity of pain and blood-pressure elevation is also corroborated by Curshman, who, in his experiments, found that in 90 per cent. of people examined with normal sensibility the blood-pressure arose from eight to ten mm. of mercury under stimulation with a faradic current on the upper portion of the thigh; in the remaining 10 per cent. it rose to fifteen mm. During gastric and intestinal crises of tabes and lead colic a pressure of 170 to 210 is common, quickly subsiding to 120 when the attack is over. During labor-pains the blood-pressure becomes higher, varying directly with the pain."

After some technical discussion of the use of pain by physicians as a means of diagnosis, Dr. Dempster closes with a reference to the important discovery by an American surgeon, Dr. Crile, that it is possible to guard against the evil effects of shock, against which pain warns us, but which can not be avoided, simply by getting rid of the pain. To render a patient merely insensible to pain, as a preparation for surgical treatment, is like killing the messenger of evil, as Oriental despots used to do,

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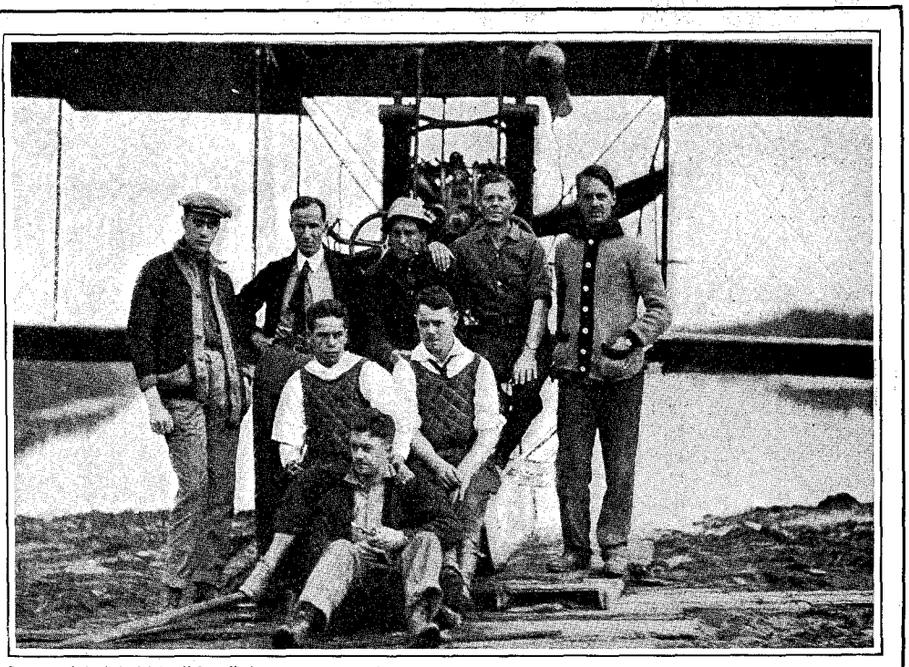
leaving the enemy still on his victorious way. Dr. Crile manages to defeat the enemy—shock—as well as killing the messenger—pain—by anesthetizing the trunk-nerves that transmit the shock of physical injury to the great nerve-centers.

LEARNING TO FLY

HOW AVIATORS ARE TRAINED at a school recently established at Ithaca, N. Y., is told by H. A. Somerville, one of several Canadians taking courses of instruction, in an article contributed to *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York, September 27). Mr. Somerville recommends a course at Ithaca as a "delightful method of spending a holiday," even if one is not preparing to enter the flying corps of either Army or Navy. Ithaca is a beautiful city, the seat of a great university. The school is an adjunct to a factory where the manufacture of military flying-machines for foreign service is in progress. Rainy days can be put in to advantage in the study of structural methods at the factory. The school is not now overcrowded (altho it may become so soon, for Mr. Somerville's eloquence is really persuasive) and every student receives personal attention. To cap the climax, "the living expenses are extremely reasonable." Says Mr. Somerville:



Courtesy of the "Aerial Age," New York.

A GROUP OF AVIATION-STUDENTS AT THE THOMAS SCHOOL.

"'Get on your duster and we shall see what we can do.' This is in all probability the manner in which you will receive your invitation to mount an aeroplane and start for the first time your exploration of that element which for so many centuries remained a sealed book to man.

"Your brother students are lounging about and the words of the instructor galvanize them into action. The machine is turned around preparatory for a flight. One student mounts the machine and examines the level of the gasoline in the tank, and, if necessary, replenishes it. Another takes up his position at the propeller, ready to crank the motor, while a third submits the pontoon to an examination in order that no small cracks or fractures may go unrevealed. By this time another student perhaps has helped you to button your 'duster.' It might be explained that 'duster,' in the vernacular of the flying-camp, means a short quilted jacket intended to fulfil the function of a life-preserver in case you and your instructor fall into the lake.

"By this time you have conquered any fear which may have suddenly arisen in you, and you take your seat beside the instructor. About this time one of your comrades may slip up beside you and tie a string around your knees. When you ask what the meaning of this proceeding is you are informed that it is to keep your knees from knocking together, and then there is general laughter. The instructor takes a last look at the motor and informs you that your first duty will be to retard the motor, as he will shortly be busy with the throttle. The student whose duty it is to crank the propeller shouts 'Safe,' the instructor replies 'Safe,' and then the propeller is given a few preliminary spins, and everything is now in readiness to make the start. The man at the propeller shouts, 'Put her on,' and with a sharp, swift, downward pull on the propeller the motor is started. It must be remembered that aviation-motors are relatively higher-powered than automobile motors and are unmuffled.

"The din that an 80 horse-power motor can make situated immediately behind your head can better be imagined than described. This does not in any degree contribute to your composure. When your instructor is satisfied that the motor is turning over strongly, he waves his hand and the machine immediately commences to slip down the quay toward the water. When it reaches the water the motor is throttled down until the lake proper is reached through a somewhat narrow channel."

Then comes the leap into space that starts the knees hammering together, or, if the man has the right "stuff" in him, makes him forget knees and everything else in a glorious thrill of kinship with the birds, clouds, winds, and all flying things. Here is how it goes:

"Notch by notch the motor is let out, and by this time you find yourself racing over the surface of the water at express-train speed. Small patches of weeds are seen in the distance and no sooner, it seems, are they sighted than you shoot across them. By this time the first shock has disappeared and you begin to observe the movements of your instructor. First, by means of the foot-bar you will see him take up a straight course and then he will correct the attitude of the machine transversely, this being accomplished by means of the *ailerons* of the auxiliary movable fins on the extreme ends of the main planes.

"When this has been done the vital movement will take place. When you see him begin to move his elevator you will know that you are about to leave the surface of the water, and glide into the air. If the machine is flying strongly he will 'baby' her into the air. The dream of your life is about to become a reality. By this time the exhilaration incidental to your mad rush over the surface of the water has invaded your whole system; your blood flows fast. Perhaps you will turn your eyes upward, and when you again glance downward you will see the water lying many feet below you. You have committed yourself to the tender mercies of another element. You are struck with amazement. There are no jumping about, no wild buffetings by the air-currents, about which you have read so much. The machine mounts with the steadiness of an ocean-liner coming into her pier. The next time you look down, the water seems a long way off. It, however, inspires no fear. The hills which bordered the lake and appeared so high have shrunk into nothingness; you are above all thing terrestrial, cavorting with the birds."

By this time, Mr. Somerville goes on to say, you may have traveled many miles from your quay, and suddenly you feel the machine taking on an alarming lop on one side. Your instructor smiles, and then you observe that he is turning and is banking the machine. This lopping is necessary to preserve an equal pressure on both sides of the planes. During the homeward journey the instructor takes more altitude, and you begin

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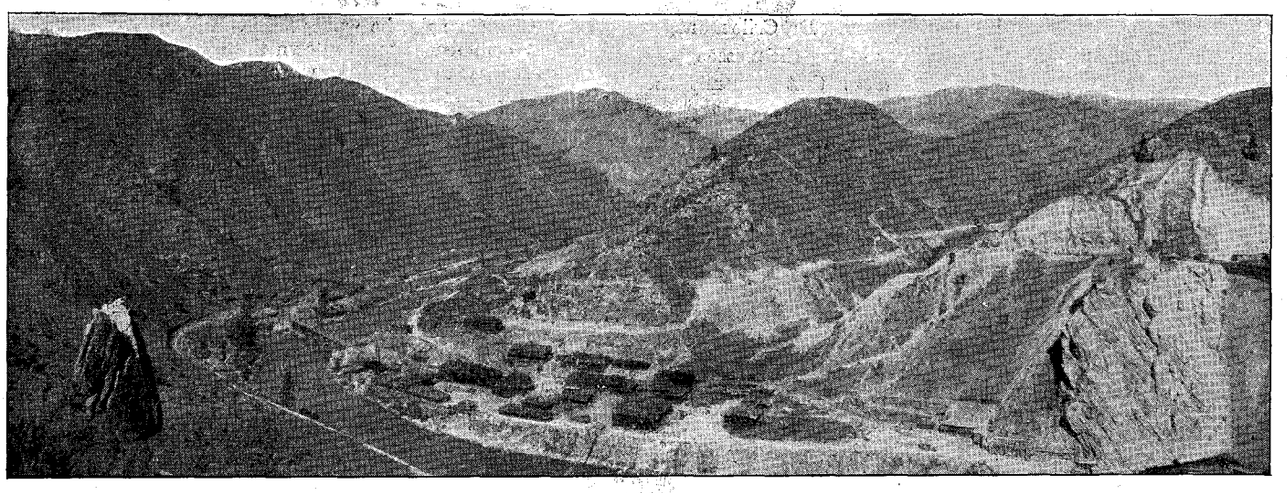

THE ARROWROCK DAM—HIGHEST IN THE WORLD AND COMPLETED AT LESS THAN THE COST OF A

to wonder how he will get his great machine down to the surface of the water.

"While this thought is passing through your mind you feel yourself, together with the machine, suddenly thrown forward, and for the first time you are undergoing the sensations of an aerial dive. The water which formerly looked so far away is coming at you at a terrific speed, and you begin to wonder if your instructor has lost control, and you look at him again and he smiles again at you and you feel that all is going right. It must be remembered that this dive is generally taken at the rate of a hundred miles an hour and that moment when you imagine that no human power can save you from being taken from a tangled mass of wreckage beneath the great machine, she levels out and you strike the water as tenderly as a bird lighting on its nest. . . . . .

"The second time you go out your instructor begins to teach you the methods of controlling the machine. Just here it might not be out of place to say a word about these instructors. Flying has bred a new man. As a rule, they are big-hearted men who are possest with a single idea, and that idea is to provide every safeguard for their students. When students make their first flight alone it is rare indeed that they suffer mentally half as much as their instructors. The interest that they display in their students is deep-seated and genuine. When they give the first directions with regard to the management of the machine they waste no time or words on a pedantic explanation of the aerodynamics of flight. Their instructions are terse and to the point."

The chief instructor at the school, Mr. Somerville tells us, is an aviator of long experience, and no influence in the world would cause him to take a pupil out or allow a pupil out alone for the first time if he did not feel that conditions were exactly right. A man of few words, he has learned by experience the dangers incidental to flying, and never leaves anything undone to preserve the safety of his students. To quote further:

"On the second trip he points to the rudder and says simply: 'That is to steer the machine; now try and get that into your nut'; 'this thing,' pointing to the elevator-bar, 'is what makes the machine go up and down'; and this, indicating the wheel, 'warps the planes to keep you from tipping over, now I want you to get this dope and get it good.' If you make any 'bone-head plays' when you are out with him he does not forget to tell you when you reach the land. He rarely pays people compliments in their presence, saving such remarks for the time when one is absent.

"Generally you learn that certain reactions result from any movement of the controls. At first you are somewhat bewildered by the complexity of the controlling gear, but almost imperceptibly these motions become instinctive, and when they do you are rapidly nearing the time when you will be permitted to fly alone. There is one thing which a flying-man is taught to fear above all others, and that is 'stalling.' This condition of affairs results from climbing at too great an angle. To extricate one's self from a 'stall,' it is necessary to 'nose' your machine, which about sums up the total of the methods to be practised in the air when you get into trouble. The all-important thing in flying is speed, because when you have speed it is possible to correct the attitude of your machine."

THE WORLD'S TALLEST DAM

HURLING 530,000 cubic yards of concrete across a cañon to make a basin of ten billion cubic feet of water is no pigmy task. Even more remarkable, however, is the efficiency with which a work of this magnitude—the famous Arrowrock Dam—has recently been completed in Idaho by the United States Reclamation Service. As part of a $12,000,000 irrigation-project, this highest dam in the world would, it was estimated, take six years to build and cost $7,500,000. But *The Sunset Magazine* (San Francisco, October) reminds us that on the 4th of last month, only a little over four years since the project was begun, "the slaughtering of the fatted calf" and an old-style barbecue in Boise marked the celebration of its completion. More than that, the cost has been trimmed down during construction to the tune of $2,500,000. For these two great achievements the credit goes to F. E. Weymouth, the supervising engineer; Charles H. Paul, construction engineer, James Munn, the superintendent of construction, and in general to the Government Reclamation Service. Whatever mistakes the Reclamation Service may have made elsewhere or whatever censure it may have earned, it has here redeemed itself, and it is therefore "a genuine pleasure and a great joy," we are assured, "to listen to the chorus of praise and thanksgiving that comes from Idaho, where . . . without this dam and the water stored behind it, the Boise valley would be tightening its belt four or five notches this fall." Commenting on this remarkable enterprise, a writer in *Harper's Weekly* (New York, October 16) also declares that—

"Settlers on the Boise irrigation-project in Idaho accord high praise to the officers of the United States Reclamation Service for efficiency and economy in the completion of the Arrowrock Dam and the network of canals for the distribution of water a full year in advance of the time set at the beginning of work, and at a cost $2,000,000 under the estimate. Storage of water in the reservoir this year, the driest on record, saved the crops on 100,000 acres.

"Only those familiar with conditions in the semiarid West can appreciate the difficulties overcome in the construction of this system. Early settlers had appropriated all the normal summer flow of the Boise River for irrigation, and still there was a fine body of land in the valley wholly without water, and useless.

"By making exhaustive surveys of the watershed of the river, a watershed more than twice the area of Rhode Island, Government experts determined that enough flood-water was going to waste in winter and spring to reclaim and irrigate 240,000 acres if impounded and held for the hot, dry, summer months.

"This, then, was the problem—to create a mighty reserve bank high above the land and to pay out the liquid millions to meet the legitimate demands of the settlers. The problem has been completely solved at a cost to the Government of $12,000,000, and as a result 240,000 acres of land are to be converted from sage-brush desert into fruitful gardens, orchards, and

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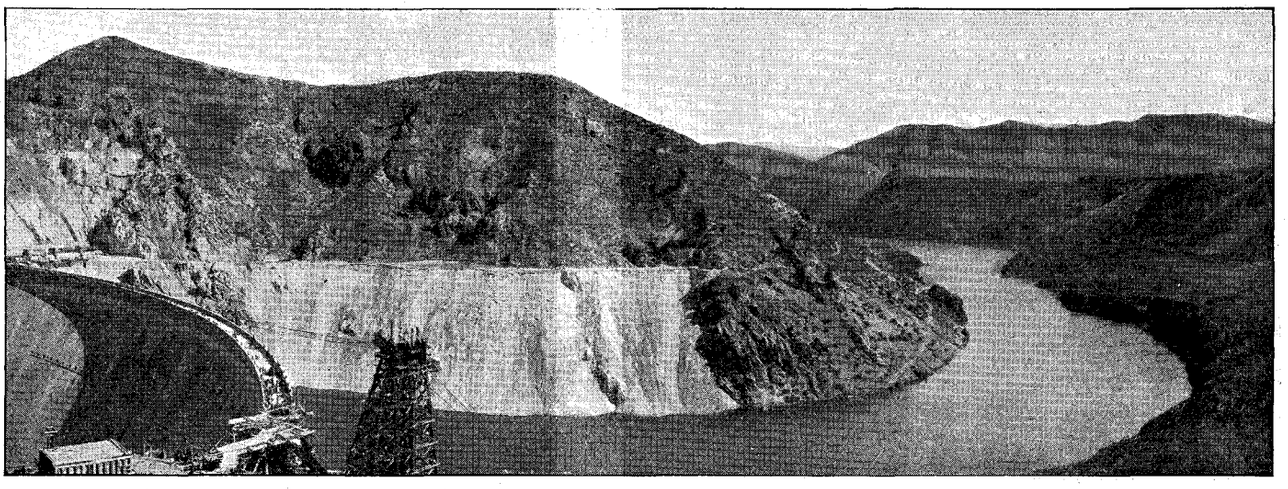

DREADNOUGHT—WILL FORM A SOURCE OF FERTILITY AND WEALTH FOR 243,000 ACRES OF FARM LAND.

farms. In twenty years the settlers will return the $12,000,000 to the Government in the way of payments for water."

Some idea of the size of the reservoir formed by the dam may be gained from the statement that it is twenty miles long and, at the dam, over 200 feet deep. Its capacity is 244,330 in acre-feet, which is the measure of the quantity of water necessary to cover an acre of ground to a foot depth. This tremendous increase in irrigation-facilities afforded the neighboring territory is illustrated graphically by the *Sunset* writer, who tells us that the shallow Boise River, meandering weakly through the summer months or boiling and seething in its narrow channel in time of flood and freshet, is completely swallowed up, and now, "on still days the old farms in the submerged valley can be plainly seen in the clear water." More facts of the dam's structure are given:

"The Arrowrock Dam claims the distinction of being the highest in the world. From its base ninety feet below the normal river-bed to its crest ten feet above the level of the stored water it attains to a height of 351 feet. It is built in the form of an arch between rock buttresses, the length on top being 1,060 feet traversed by a 16-foot road. Between the up-stream and the down-stream face the base of the structure is 247 feet thick. One outstanding engineering feature is the elaborate drainage-system within the dam. It is traversed from one side to the other by three galleries or tunnels connected by spiral stairways, thus making possible frequent inspections of practically every portion of the dam's interior."

The amount of concrete employed, says the *Harper's Weekly* writer, would form a shaft ten feet square and twenty-nine miles high, and he adds:

"At one end of the dam is a spillway to carry off the surplus water when the reservoir is full. Gates in this work automatically so that there will never be danger from high water. Other gates at various heights in the dam, adjusted with scientific precision, release the stored water to the stream below as it is needed for irrigation. It then follows the channel of the river for twelve miles to a minor dam, where it is taken out upon the land through canals.

"Blocking the river in this way brought up another problem for the Government to solve. Above Arrowrock in the Boise Basin there are three billion feet of merchantable timber, while the mills are down below. As the logs are floated down-stream it is now necessary to lift them over the dam. A device is under construction to pick up a log of any size or length, carry it across the top of the dam, and deliver it into a chute leading down to the river below. The capacity of this device is 60,000,000 feet of timber a year, and at this rate it will take fifty years to exhaust the supply."

But efficiency was not practised in the construction of the dam alone, but even in subsidiary projects, as the California publication informs us:

"Government ownership of railroads began during the construction of the Arrowrock Dam. To haul the immense amount of material, the Reclamation Service built a standard-gage road twenty miles long out of Boise. This Government line has earned a surplus of $60,000 in its four-year life, during which time it took in $238,000 for freight and $50,000 from passenger-fares."

FACING A DRUG-FAMINE

"KEEP WELL!" is the advice given the general public by those who are watching the recent fluctuations in the prices of drugs and the steady climb in the price of materials that have heretofore won little renown outside of the family medicine-chest. With senna-leaves gone up to seven times their usual price and Egyptian figs at fifty cents instead of nine, even infants in arms must beware that they do not too often "cry for" certain brands of soothing sirups. "If the war continues," declares a writer in the New York *Sun*, "illness is going to be more of an expensive luxury in the United States this winter than ever before." There are, it appears, several contributing causes, which are briefly summarized:

"The United States, according to a New York manufacturer, depends on Europe for 75 per cent. of its supply. Europe, otherwise occupied this year, is not producing more than a very small fraction of the normal supply of herbs and other plants which go to make up most of the household remedies and prescriptions.

"Then, because of the embargo on shipments, only a small part of the products which might otherwise be sent here finds its way to this country. Lastly, the necessity for drugs is much more wide-spread in Europe during the war than in this country. Not only do her own factories utilize the bulk of the home-grown botanical products, but the European distributers are beseeching American manufacturers to ship back the medicines which have been made here from European-grown plants."

Of this situation speculators have taken advantage, with the following results:

"Quinin costs five times as much to-day as it did a month ago. In two weeks the wholesale price has risen from 40 cents an ounce to $2.25. Manufacturers are talking now of substituting South-American cinchona-bark for the product of Java, the source of supply normally.

"If the war continues till next spring grandma may be forced to look about for a substitute for her tried and true camomile-tea. The leaves come from Germany and Austria, and the wholesalers are paying 35 cents a pound more for them than in times of peace. The hoarhound-herb, another old standby, which is an Austrian product, has jumped from 6 cents to 15; and licorice, imported from Smyrna, has risen from 6 cents to 20.

"Cod-liver oil, despite its name, is made from crude oils which come from Norway, not Boston. The cost of the crude product has advanced from $40 to $80 the barrel. . . . . .

"Still other increases are shown in the following list of articles for which this country depends on European Turkey. In each case the wholesale price is quoted: Permanganate of potash, 12 cents to $1.15; olive-oil, 50 cents to 75 cents a gallon; Russian cantharides, 75 cents to $4; dog-grass, 6 to 60 cents a pound."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

THE SCOTT NEARING CASE

THE QUESTION OF FREE SPEECH in the Scott Nearing case at the University of Pennsylvania is what seems to interest the outside world in it, and whatever the effect of the wide-spread discussion it has aroused, one result certainly achieved is the freeing of unlimited speech in the center of the strife. Scarcely an individual of any administrative authority there but has had his say on the merits of the case. The trustees have at last recruited a spokesman in Dr. J. William White, who recently returned from the American Hospital in France. He did not, indeed, vote against the re-engagement of Dr. Scott Nearing, because he was out of the country, but he gives reasons why his probable action would have coincided with the other trustees. Nevertheless, as a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* asserts, "there is a feeling at the University that a big storm is brewing." A dramatic touch was added to the situation when a young relative of Mr. E. T. Stotesbury took a sudden departure from a class in economics because he disapproved of the instructor's remarks about the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company "strangling the city." One instructor is quoted as saying apropos of this incident, "We're talking right out this year." A movement is reported on foot "with the best men of the University behind it to convince students that it is not to their interests or those of the institution to make public remarks made in the classroom." A petition has lately been circulated, signed by fifteen instructors in the Wharton School and upward of seventy-five graduate students of the University, whose address is directed to the trustees. As quoted in the press it reads:

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOLCANO.

Dr. Scott Nearing, whose example of plain speech has encouraged other instructors to "talk right out."

"We, the undersigned graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania, wish to enter our emphatic protest against any actions of the board of trustees and of the small group in control of the General Alumni Society which infringe upon the freedom of thought and expression of our instructors. We desire to call attention to the fact that there are in the University of Pennsylvania 500 graduate students, mature men and women, who are here to do serious study and investigation. As graduate students, expecting to spend our lives in the pursuit of study and research along the lines in which we are now specializing, we regard the freedom of speech of our instructors as of paramount importance.

"As a basis for future research, it is essential that we be familiarized with every important school of thought, no matter how new or how contrary to current preconceptions it may be. Professors, therefore, must be wholly free, after careful study and analysis, to tell the truth as they themselves see it.

"Recent events have lent color to the growing suspicion which has gained the widest currency, especially in academic circles, during the last few months, that only in those fields of learning which are removed from the considerations of present-day social and industrial conditions could instructors in the University of Pennsylvania express their honest opinions without fear of consequence; while in the economic, social, and political sciences instructors could with safety promulgate only doctrines pleasing to one class. The currency of such an idea lessens for us, as graduate students, the value of our associations with the University of Pennsylvania, and greatly impairs a degree from this institution."

Dr. J. William White, in stating his personal view, insists that it "is an absolutely personal expression, written without consultation with a single one of his colleagues." He insists that his opposition to Dr. Scott Nearing is not based on "his criticisms of certain rules and institutions of our present civilization, or because of his presentations to our students of certain 'untested theories.'" He goes on, as quoted in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"In the main, I approve of his criticisms and believe in his theories. I have obviously, therefore, no objection whatever to such views being set forth in our classrooms as part of a systematic exposition of one side of an important science. Indeed, if these views were not somewhere and somehow presented in the course on economics, I would consider the department to that extent derelict in the discharge of its duty.

"But as I found some time ago that views for the full understanding of which a careful logical foundation must be laid, and which, isolated from their interdependence upon correlated facts and theories, would necessarily seem fantastic, extravagant, and—to some untrained minds—anarchistic, were being laid by Dr. Nearing before persons—not University students—quite unfit to appreciate or digest them, I began to doubt his balance and common sense as a public teacher. That Dr. Nearing made this mistake in his classroom I doubt. But that he made it on numerous occasions before lay audiences, and that his very earnestness and enthusiasm led him into unconscious exaggerations of his own advanced opinions, I believe.

"I also found, long before this year, that sober-minded, sensible persons had received from Dr. Nearing the strong impression that he advocated the ruthless redistribution of property; that he believed in the personal iniquity of those who lived on incomes derived even from their own savings; that he thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented even to the old, the feeble, and the diseased. I knew that my sensible friends had misunderstood him, but the fact that they had been given the opportunity to do so made me still more doubtful of his fitness to represent the University before the public as one of its chosen expounders of the principles of economics. When such incidents multiplied as years went on, and persons whose good-will and respect for the University seemed to me important were so affected as to lead them to say, sometimes angrily, sometimes sorrowfully, that they could not let their boys be exposed to such influences, and—when I tried to convince them of this mistaken view of Dr. Nearing—said: 'I know, because I heard him myself,' I realized that it had become my duty as a trustee to consider whether his influence on the whole was helpful or prejudicial.

"I learned about this time that Dr. Nearing had been kindly and considerately asked if he could not help to lessen this growing feeling—which was, I still thought, probably unjust to him—by a better adaptation of his arguments to the understanding of his audiences and by a more careful selection of time and place for his more fiery pronunciamentos; and had apparently agreed on the wisdom of such a course, but had failed to follow it. Thereupon my hitherto more or less vague idea that perhaps the trustees should interfere began to assume definiteness."

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Dr. White's conclusion is that the trustees "did what seems to me the right thing in what seems to me the wrong way." He bears a brief, however, for the trustees:

"In all this controversy little has been said about the generous devotion of time, energy, and money that many of my colleagues, many of those most unsparingly criticized, have for years displayed.

"The position of trustee of the University is rightly regarded as one of honor and distinction. But it should be widely known and strongly emphasized at this time that the very men whose relations to great corporations and great enterprises have been industriously heralded as an *a priori* reason for the assumption of their unfairness were most reluctant to accept membership in the Board.

Courtesy of "The Musical Courier."

ARTHUR BODANZKY,

Who conducts German opera at the Metropolitan the coming season.

"Some of them did so only from a sense of public duty and after representations had been made to them that during a period when a provost who was primarily a man of affairs and a trained financier was to be succeeded by a provost who was primarily a scientist and a teacher, the advice and guidance of men such as they in the many and complicated financial affairs of the University would be greatly needed. It should be remembered, too, that the reason they were and are valuable as trustees is precisely the same reason that gives them their relations—great industrial and business enterprises, namely, their recognized ability.

"If the self-sacrificing work they have since done, and the results they have helped to accomplish, do not entitle them to the presumption of having acted in a given instance in accordance with what they unselfishly believe to be the best interests of the University, it will probably be impossible in the future ever to establish such presumption. . . . If that view is correct, this condition or tendency must be taken into account in the discharge of public duty. If a young man with many warm friends, liked and esteemed for some admirable qualities, is nevertheless thought to be of harm instead of use to the University, and is, therefore, not asked when his term expires to continue his University services, the opportunity should not be afforded his friends—or the injudicious among his friends—to make the case seem one of martyrdom.

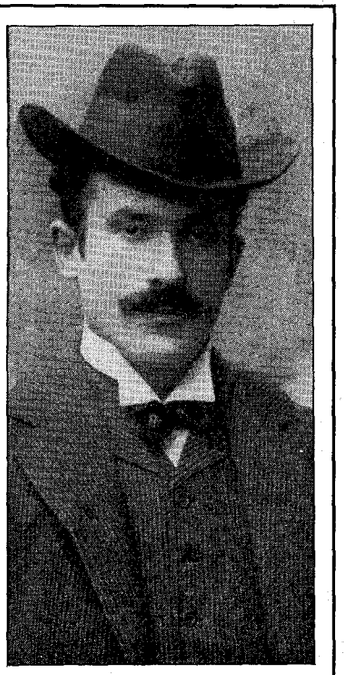
"If, as I believe, the tendency of the public mind is already in that direction, it might have been predicted that if no reason for an act of public interest were given it would be loudly asserted that no worthy reason existed. . . . That would have been my reason for advocating full public explanation. By saying nothing the Board has prevented any fair discussion of its real reasons and at the same time has left an open field for all the irresponsible critics who first assert or 'assume' or assign a reason and then proceed to argue as if they had before them a written and signed statement."

Following this the trustees finally issue a statement of their reasons for Dr. Nearing's dismissal. A dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

"According to the trustees, Dr. Nearing was dismissed because his public views and utterances during his connection with the University were misunderstood by the public and by the parents of students to such an extent that they reflected unfavorably upon the University as a whole. The dismissal, the trustees said, had absolutely nothing to do with the question of 'academic freedom of speech.'"

THE GERMAN CONDUCTOR AT THE METROPOLITAN

THE OLD POSITION of supremacy, not to say arrogance, formerly assumed by the prima donna, it is pointed out, has now passed to the operatic conductor. When Patti was supreme, everything revolved about her, and the man with the baton took his tempo from her caprice. Mr. Toscanini changed all that. His word became law for all, and the results were such that no anxiety for the return of the annual operatic migrators equaled that felt when his return hung in doubt. Now we know that at least for the ensuing year his country's needs will keep him at home, we are eagerly scrutinizing his successor, Mr. Arthur Bodanzky. Successor only in part, however, for the new Viennese will be in charge of the German season at the Metropolitan; the Italian and French works to be under the direction of Mr. Polacco. Toscanini, it will be recalled, ranged with equal authority through all schools. "Mr. Bodanzky comes to New York from Germany with a reputation of the very highest class," says *The Musical Courier* (New York), "one which is sustained by the extremely rapid advances he made in his chosen profession." His career is said to be "typical of the way the young *Kapellmeister* travels to prominence in Germany and Austria." Thus:



THE REGRETTED IMPRESARIO,

Arturo Toscanini, whom Italy keeps at home this year to look after charity concerts.

"His musical studies were pursued at the Imperial Royal Academy of Vienna, where he devoted himself principally to violin and composition. Immediately upon his graduation from that institution in 1897 he was engaged as one of the first violins at the Imperial Royal Opera-house of Vienna. While playing there he continued his studies, working under Alexander von Zemlinski, now chief conductor at Prague and known also as the teacher of Erich Korngold.

"Bodanzky's first engagement as conductor was at the Stadttheater in Budweiser, a little city in Bohemia. The orchestra consisted of fourteen men, and his business was to direct *Singspiele*, operettas, and all the other variety of music that falls to the lot of the orchestra of a little Stadttheater. The next year, 1901, he was advanced to the position of *Kapellmeister* at the Karl Theater in Vienna, one of the two leading operetta theaters there. With the company of that theater, which was and still is an excellent one, he took a trip to Petrograd, where he directed during a *Gastspiel* which lasted five months. Returning to Vienna in October, 1902, Bodanzky found on his desk a telegram from Gustav Mahler offering him a position as *répétiteur* at the Vienna Opera, which he at once accepted. Hardly had he begun his new work there before he was approached by the widow of Johann Strauss, who asked him to go to Paris to direct the first French performance of 'Die Fledermaus' at the Théâtre des Varietés. He accepted this and remained in Paris during the three months of the 'Fledermaus' engagement. Returning to Vienna, he had hardly resumed his work at the opera before he was offered the position of first conductor at the most important Vienna operetta theater, the Theater an der Wien, which has a record extending back beyond the time when

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Mozart's 'Magic Flute' had its first performance there. Bodanzky remained at the Theater an der Wien for two years, devoting himself mainly to productions of what may be termed the classical operettas, such as those of Strauss and Offenbach.

"In 1905 Bodanzky received a call to Berlin as first conductor at the Lortzing Opera, which was just being founded. Hardly had he accepted it before Angelo Neumann, the famous impresario at Prague, asked him to accept an engagement at his theater, which he was regretfully obliged to decline. The fortunes of the Lortzing Theater declined after the first year, and Bodanzky, anticipating this, wrote to Neumann, who immediately sent for him to come to Prague as conductor at the Deutscher Landestheater, where he remained from 1906 to 1909. While there he not only directed opera, but also symphonic concerts, a great feature of the Prague musical season, given by the splendid orchestra of the theater in the theater auditorium.

"In 1909 Bodanzky was summoned to the Grand Ducal Theater of Baden, at Mannheim, to become first conductor, and in 1910 given the position of Operndirektor, holding the same position there as Mahler and Weingartner had held at Vienna. While in Mannheim, Bodanzky not only directed opera, producing nearly all important works of both the German and outside repertoire, but symphonic and oratorio concerts as well. A notable achievement of his was the great three-day festival in 1912, devoted to the works of Gustav Mahler, in which more than fifteen hundred singers and instrumentalists took part."

WHO THRUST THE "SUPERMAN" ON GERMANY?

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT it would require some almost unimaginably detached person—perhaps "a philosophic Chinaman"—to write a history of the Superman idea. No German can treat it fairly just now, says Mr. Sidney Low, tho a German has lately tried it. Mr. Low is hardly more inclined to believe his own countrymen capable of the task, for they seem to think the preachers of the doctrine are all Germans. Nothing can be more ridiculous, he avers, in the London *Standard*, than to say, as some hasty people do in England, that "there would not have been war but for Nietzsche and his 'blond beasts' and 'slave morality.'" He scoffs at the idea that Germany has been perverted by the teachings of two or three philosophers and literary men; in particular by Treitschke and Nietzsche, "of whom till last year many Germans probably knew no more than the majority of Englishmen." If you wish to find the sources of all these ideas so current in Germany and outside about Germany, England has only to look to her own classic writers, or those of the nineteenth century just mounted comfortably upon the classic shelves. As for Germany, she has only accepted the honors thrust upon her. Mr. Low sees her case quite differently:

"The great social groups and forces which have supported the war-policy, the military chiefs, the Prussian Junkers, the merchants and financiers who want to exploit other countries, the masses who have been scared by the bogy of Panslavism and the 'freedom of the seas,' do not read the philosophers and historians. But these latter have influenced the professors, the students, and the intellectuals generally; and through them they have supplied what is deemed a philosophic and historical warrant for the passions and ambitions that are really derived from quite other motives."

The doctrine of the Superman and the Superrace is, Mr. Low asserts, "like most other things in Germany, not of German invention." He finds, instead, that "it was developed in France, Italy, and England, in one form or another, before it was adopted as a distinctively Teutonic faith." In fact:

"In its origin it was partly ethnological, partly biological, and partly political. In the last sense it was associated with that revolt against democracy characteristic of so many leading minds in Britain and elsewhere during the nineteenth century. Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Newman, Samuel Butler, Renan, Ibsen, Emerson, Matthew Arnold, were all supporters, consciously or unconsciously, of the aristocratic ideal. They heard the tramp of 'the wild mob's million feet,' and did not like the sound; fearing that art, culture, religion, the refinements of life, might be crusht beneath that indiscriminating march. The ignorance, the loose-thinking, the vulgarity, and crudeness of the masses imprest and frightened even those of them who were in theory Liberals and Democrats. Ruskin was a Socialist, a lover of the people, an opponent of convention, plutocracy, and privilege. Yet his whole temper of mind is aristocratic. His ideal is that of Plato, an oligarchy of 'guardians,' a kind of spiritual Samurai who would rule and direct the poor and uninstructed for their own good and the greater glory of God. Arnold was a bitter critic of our 'barbarian' British governing classes, but he, too, wanted government by a genuine aristocracy of intellect and culture. So did Emerson. These literary gentlemen, in those sheltered Victorian days, naturally wanted their heroes to be rather like themselves, extremely polished persons, who thought a good library the nearest approach to a terrestrial paradise, and regarded war and violence as ill-bred anachronisms."

Two British writers there were who put the idea in a different form and, we are assured, were mainly responsible for its diffusion in Germany. Carlyle was one:

"The rugged Scots peasant, with his dyspepsia and his perpetual ill-temper, his standing grievance against the general scheme of things, laid about him with more resounding weapons. Sick of the mediocrity and insincerity which democracy, as he thought, encouraged, he fell back on the personality of the man of genius, the hero divinely inspired to set a disjointed world right. Every nation and society being composed of persons who were 'mostly fools,' the only salvation was that they should be controlled, guided, taught, if need be, thwacked, dragooned, and drummed into sense and good behavior by the Great Man to whom, as by divine illumination, the 'eternal verities' were revealed. If the 'fools,' the lesser multitude, would not recognize their prophet and savior, then it was eminently desirable to adopt means of coercion. Carlyle, like many other invalids, and many others whose occupations are sedentary and inactive, had a pathetic admiration for sheer physical force. His 'hero' tended sometimes to be rather like the hero of the young lady's school, the hero of the middle-aged lady's novel, a tremendously 'virile' individual, all muscle and ferocious manliness and fierce, unbridled strength. Consequently he rehabilitated the soldier, that creature so closely in touch with the eternal verities that he does not merely talk and argue and write (like Carlyle himself and all the black-coated acquaintances he despised), but can on occasion actually pull out a long knife and stick you dead with it. And if he did by the means of long knives, whips, whiffs of grape-shot, bullets, Drogheda massacres, and so forth, impress his convictions upon the slavish or the unveracious, he was only by these regrettable means pursuing his divine mission. Carlyle's favorite hero was a Hohenzollern king; his favorite heroic people were the Germans, and more particularly the Prussians. He had a great influence in Germany, and did much to foster the worship of the Superman, the physically strong Superman, in the more cultured circles of that country."

If England is to abjure the teachings that have brought the present calamitous war upon her, what will be her emotions toward the memory of the other Englishman who, in Mr. Low's view, shares with Carlyle an even greater responsibility of influence—Charles Darwin:

"The theory of the survival of the fittest bit deep into the Teutonic mind. It was the side of Darwinism on which the heaviest stress was laid, so much so that Haeckel and other Germans attributed to it an importance which Darwin never claimed for it himself, and which the neo-Darwinians completely repudiate. But the German materialist school fastened with delight on the conception of all life as a perpetual and unending struggle, in which only the strong can survive and the weak must inevitably perish. Nature, 'red in tooth and claw,' has laid its savage fiat of rapine and destruction upon man as upon all other created beings. The idea is worked to death by Nietzsche, and is, in fact, at the basis of all his teaching. 'Be strong' is the grim watchword of all creation. Increase and multiply; seize by force or fraud if need be the means of sustenance and power; crush the weak under your feet, lest you be yourself trampled down; for weakness is not only wickedness, it is ruin, futility, extinction. There is no room and no need for all to survive, at least no room for them to survive and develop their higher intellectual and corporeal activities. Therefore let the impotent Many be robbed and enslaved so that the Few and

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Fit may go on increasing their capacities and their superiority. Men may rise on stepping-stones of other people's dead selves and bruised lives to higher things. Thus shall the Will to Power be fulfilled, and the Superman be born."

Finally, there is the influence of the imperial ethnologists:

"The nineteenth-century scholars, conspicuously represented in England by such historians as Freeman and Stubbs, gave great play to the theory of the superiority of the 'Germanic' races. The Franco-Italian Count Gobineau carried it further, and so did the Frenchman Vacher de Lapouge. These writers developed the thesis that European culture depended mainly or entirely on the chosen 'Aryan' stock, which was only found in its purity among the northern Teutonic and Scandinavian peoples. Their speculations were gathered up and exaggerated in the extravagant fantasies of Richard Houston Chamberlain, whose farrago of learned nonsense caught hold of Germany like a nightmare. Sixty thousand copies of this massive gospel of ethnic arrogance were sold in Germany in a few months. The book is one long and involved pæan of Germanic triumph.

"There is nothing in European culture worth having that is not 'Germanic' from King David to Peter the Great, from Homer to Dante, from the marbles of the Acropolis to the sonatas of Beethoven, from Alexander the Great to Napoleon Bonaparte. Celts, Iberians, the 'Alpine' race, Jews, Slavs, are only worthy to live as the dependents and subjects of the chosen people of the North. This is the gospel of the Superrace, whereof the German Kaiser with his legions and his guns and his gas-projectors is the apostle to the Gentiles."

The idea will doubtless find many to attempt its philosophic solution, after the war. Just now, as Mr. Low remarks, we must not look to one of the combatant nations for any "fair" solution.

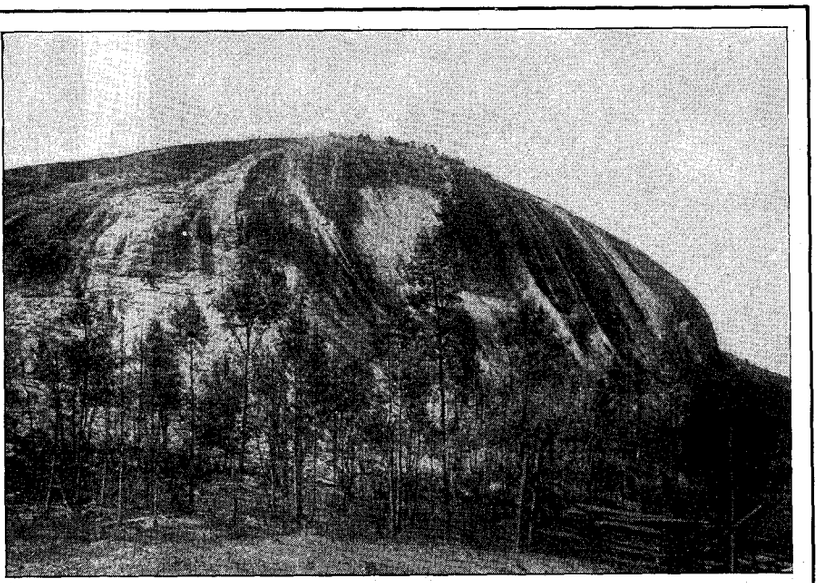
A GIGANTIC CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL

THE LION OF LUCERNE and such other monuments carved from the living rock have in project a dangerous rival. The Daughters of the Confederacy are planning to memorialize the "lost cause" by a monument hewn on the sheer side of Stone Mountain, an elevation sixteen miles from Atlanta, Georgia. This mountain is thought to be a unique geological structure, in itself a single, huge boulder with a perpendicular face a thousand feet in height. The prospective plan is to transform this solid stone into a hall with columns hewn from the face without any resort to the builder's method of placing stone on stone. The façade will have three colossal figures, the central one being Gen. Robert E. Lee, who will be flanked by "Stonewall" Jackson and Joseph Johnston. Two wings of an army in action will come from the East and the West, behind the two figures, making a splendid array of horse- and foot-soldiers, exhibiting all the struggle, anguish, and death of battle. The curtain formed by the mountain is three thousand feet across and over one thousand in height, and on this will be depicted the story. The property, formerly owned by Mr. Sam Venable, has been donated to the Daughters of the Confederacy, and they have enlisted the services of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who outlines his scheme in the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"The only fitting memorial to the South of '64, built by the equally great South of to-day, is to reconstruct as we can the great character of those days, and in colossal proportion carve them in high and full relief in action, mounted and on foot, moving naturally across its face to the east.

"These figures should be in scale with the mountain; they must be visible and readable at a distance of several miles; their likeness recognizable and maintained. The groupings would represent the official heads of the South, including officers, cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Portraits should include the foremost men in the different branches of the service.

"The size of the figures can only be definitely determined after the work has begun, but they will be approximately 35 to 50 feet. This is possible. In its effect it would stand alone in memorial and monumental work in the world. It could be done in sections and presented to the world by a kind of instalment, beginning with the principal figures—say, Lee, Jackson, and Johnston as a group, and later another group, dividing the work into parts."



WHERE THE CONFEDERATE STRUGGLE WILL BE PICTURED.

Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Ga., is to have the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, to carve its face in the semblance of the great struggle made by the South.

The immense cost of this undertaking, estimated at $2,000,000, is entailed by the exigencies of the work. Electrical machinery of the most modern type must be used, explains Mr. Borglum, the workmen hanging in steel cages from the brow of the cliff. The danger of falling stone would make it necessary to work from above rather than from scaffolding built from the ground.

The funds for so great an enterprise will have to come from a nation-wide subscription. Each State in return for a column in the temple dedicated to it will be asked to subscribe $25,000. The United States Government will be asked to donate a large sum to make a national park at the foot of the mountain. "One man in New York has volunteered to subscribe ten thousand dollars and to find nine other men to do the same." The Daughters of the Confederacy, with subscriptions already in hand, are to undertake the completion of the sum. "The whole South," we are told, "is enthusiastic over the proposed plan. Borglum has been there twice, and says it is the most wonderful thing in the world."

The Stone Mountain monument idea, we are told, was born of several brains, and its accomplishment will be due to many men and women:

"William H. Terrell originated the idea with his proposal to erect a temple at the summit of the mountain, his plan having been changed by Mr. Borglum, who believes it would be more fittingly carved at the base. In an editorial in the Hearst newspapers more than a year ago, John Temple Graves advocated a heroic statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee at the top of the mountain. The grouping of figures and temple was the design of Mr. Borglum."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SELFISHNESS OF RICH GIVERS

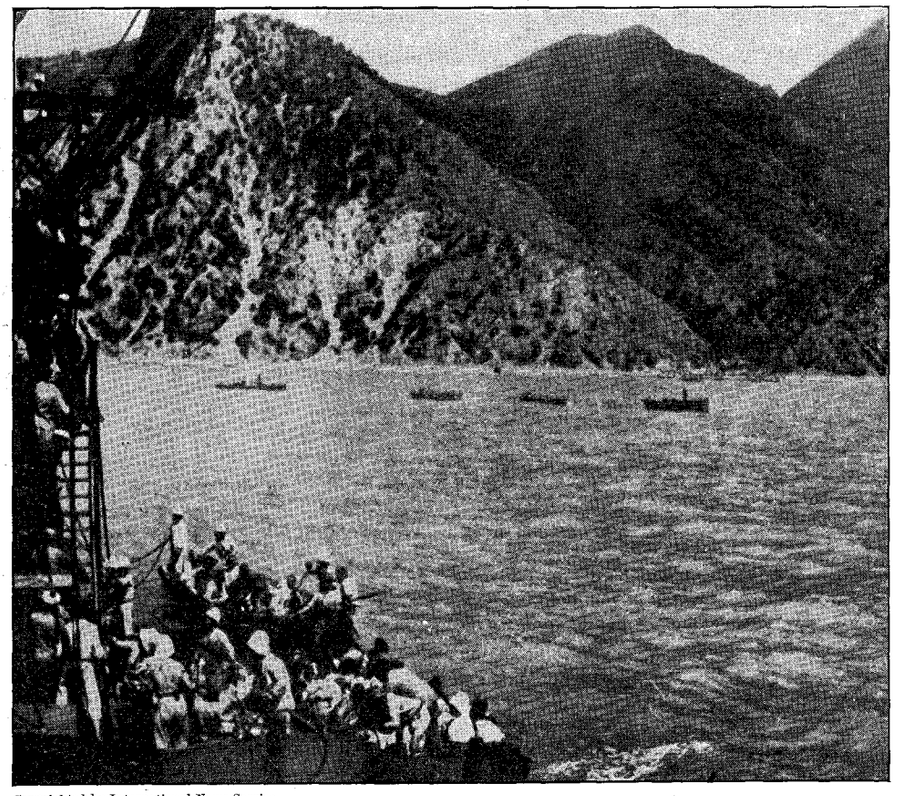
A LETTER to "the moderately rich" appeared a few weeks ago in *The Nation* (New York). The writer included within that class men like himself with an income of $10,000 to $25,000 a year. "With millions suffering for food and care in Belgium, Servia, and Poland," he writes, "I doubt if there is a single one of us in the whole United States who has taken the situation sufficiently to heart to make any appreciable sacrifice to help relieve it." By an appreciable sacrifice he means "any curtailment of our pleasure at all comparable to that involved in the giving of a half a dollar by a laboring man or woman." After declaring that, like himself, the great majority "have been acting like hogs," he writes:

"I had given, up to June, about $600 to the different funds, and my friends seemed to think that that was doing quite well; but when I found that the exigencies of my family demanded a $1,000 trip and a new $2,000 car, I felt so cheap that I sopped my conscience by sending $2,000 to the Servians. Not that this removes the mark of the hog. I ought to give another $5,000 without batting an eye, but I am not man enough. What I will do, tho, is to give another $2,000 to the Belgian Red Cross Fund, if one or more other readers of *The Nation* will give an equal amount to any of the relief-funds; and I will send a check to your care whenever you say that I should do so."

Whether the epithet which, in his contrition, the writer applies to himself and his fellows is too harsh or not, comments the New York *Evening Post*, is a question on which opinions will differ, but—

"There is no room for question as to the fundamental fact—the fact that, considerable as has been the amount sent by our well-to-do classes for the relief of the appalling suffering in Europe, the number of cases in which the contribution has been so large as to impose upon the giver any real sacrifice is so small as to be negligible. It is pleasant to record that at least two persons have been so struck with the appeal as to send to *The Nation* their subscriptions of $2,000 each, in accordance with the writer's conditions; and it is to be hoped that his list of ten will be completed.

"We are convinced, however, that if nothing but 'hoggishness' stood in the way, there would flow into the coffers of the various admirable relief-agencies a sum many times as great as that which America has thus far given. Inertia and want of imagination are the great obstacles. In some sense, it is true, these may themselves be interpreted as indications of 'hoggishness'; if one were less in the habit of thinking of himself and his nearest concerns, and more in the habit of vividly realizing the needs of others, he would have less inertia and more imagination. He would see that there would be infinitely more satisfaction in the consciousness that a hundred homeless families were succored from misery and despair than there could possibly be in the acquisition of the latest type of automobile. But that is not the way in which we are in the habit of thinking of the matter. Most of us simply feel that the little we should do if we did our best would make so slight an impression upon the total mass of wretchedness and destitution that it is hardly worth while to do anything. The reasoning is natural, but it is false."



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FLEEING THE TURKISH MASSACRES.

Armenians seeking refuge on board a French war-ship off the coast of Syria.

The Evening Post points to one service that the contrite gentleman's letter ought to be particularly effective in performing:

"In the early days of the appeal for the Belgians, a year ago, one heard a good deal of the plea that 'charity begins at home,' that there was danger of our own poor suffering by diversion of gifts to the war-stricken people on the other side of the Atlantic. . . . From persons who, in the enjoyment of every comfort and of many luxuries, can think of no other way to meet such a call of unparalleled tragedy and distress as arose from the devastation of Belgium except by cutting off their usual dole of charity at home, we ask and expect nothing. If you are unwilling at your own expense to give more in this year of wrath and desolation than you give when all's well with the world, if your help to the sufferers in Belgium, or Servia, or Poland is to be imposed as a sacrifice upon the poor whom you have been in the habit of helping more or less at home, by all means let your charity stop where it begins—at home. But it is a monstrous idea that under no circumstances shall a man trench upon what he has been accustomed to devote to his own spendings or his own savings, and that any new call for his aid, however tragic, however overwhelming and urgent, must be met, if met at all, at the expense of the little fund which in ordinary times he devotes to charitable purposes."

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The mere giving of money entails so little sacrifice in comparison to what many have done that these final words of *The Evening Post* bring the matter nearer home:

"It is in the personal service of hundreds of devoted men and women that our country has shown the genuineness of its sympathy and its humanity. The physicians who crossed the ocean to risk their lives in the midst of war and pestilence, the nurses who have ministered to and succored the wounded, and, last but far from least, the men who have devoted their great ability and tireless energy to the vitally important work of organizing and directing works of charity and relief—for these representatives of what is best in America no words of praise can be too high. . . . The devotion of the expert skill of these men gives one a peculiar thrill of pleasure. And when they tell us—as does Mr. Hoover in his recent report on the work of the Commission—that there is imperative need of a continued flow of help, if the women and children and helpless men that have been rescued are to be kept alive through the dark days still to come, shall the rest of us begrudge the trivial sacrifice of a few dollars, to back up the splendid labor which is their contribution to the good work?"

WHO CAN SAVE ARMENIA?

WHAT TO DO about the Armenian atrocities is a question agitating many minds. The Government has made informal representations to Turkey through Ambassador Morganthau "pointing out the bad effect upon public opinion in the United States of the treatment of the Armenians," but beyond this, so Washington dispatches say, nothing further can be done. A London cable reports Lord Bryce as saying that "there is only one Power that can stop the Armenian atrocities, and that is Germany." The German press, however, give precise warning to the United States that "the Germans will not only not interfere with Turkish massacre of 'infidels,' but that they will not permit the United States to interfere." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out, with a logic all its own, that the Armenian affair is no more Germany's business than the lynching of negroes is Germany's business. A writer in the *Vossische Zeitung* adds this assurance:

Courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World."

SCENE OF THE ARMENIAN PERSECUTIONS.

"The Armenian question is a purely theoretical discussion about humanity. We have battles to fight at present in order to insure our very existence. The political instinct of America's statesmen must tell them as much, especially as the all-around political situation to-day is very different from that of two months ago. The Quadruple Entente will, therefore, have just as little success with the stinkbombs of hypocrisy and slander which it now throws as it has had until now in its fight with honorable arms on the battle-fields of Western Europe."

When the German press decide that what has seemed to Americans a crime against humanity is "purely theoretical discussion," observes the Syracuse *Post Standard*, "we have learned to expect a reflection of their opinions in the minds of these publicists in this country who claim to have exclusive title to the name of neutral":

"Expectation is not kept waiting. H. L. Mencken, an American-born author who has written two excellent books upon the philosophy of Nietzsche, explains the whole Armenian business in a paragraph:

"'The Belgian relief-business having gradually petered out, so that it is now an almost impossible job to wring money from the boobs, the professional uplifters who lately engaged in it so copiously will turn their talents to collecting funds for the massacred Armenians. This Armenian excitement has been set going by the London press bureau, and follows classical lines. The same Armenians who were exterminated in 1896 are now being exterminated again. The only difference is that in the present case the accommodating Secretary Lansing has given the atrocity-mongers a life by addressing a moral note to the Turkish Government. The circulation of such notes now constitutes one of the chief duties of the State Department.'"

Agencies in this country, aside from the Government, are endeavoring to move the authorities in Germany and Turkey in behalf of the stricken peoples. One private citizen sends an appeal urging that the German Emperor be sent personal letters "protesting against his countenancing the murder of women and children by his allies." It costs but a five-cent stamp. "Five hundred thousand letters at five cents each may save five hundred thousand women and children from the most horrible deaths. Who will write them? The first has gone." A meeting was lately held in the Century Theater, New York, under the auspices of a committee of prominent Americans and well-known Armenians, where the following resolutions were passed:

"*Whereas*, The civilized world has been shocked by a series of massacres and deportations of Armenians in the Turkish Empire; and,

"*Whereas*, These crimes and outrages committed upon an industrious, thrifty, and peace-loving people find no justification, viewed either in the light of law or humanity; and

"*Whereas*, Those Armenians who survive are in great need of succor and relief; be it hereby

"*Resolved*, That as American citizens, we make our most solemn protest against these cruel and inhuman practises and implore all officials and others having influence in the Turkish Empire to put an end to these wrongs and to render every aid to the American Ambassador and others who would rescue and repatriate a people, who, by their history and achievements, have been a credit to the Empire.

"*Resolved further*, That war, wherever and by whatsoever nation waged, affords no warrant for inhumanity toward innocent persons. The slaughter of non-combatant men, the tortures, mutilations, and outrages committed upon women and children wherever committed, have given to the fairest places upon the earth the semblance of hell. In the name of the God of nations and our common humanity, we call upon the nations at war to cease these crimes against civilization and morality."

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A PORTENTOUS YEAR FOR MISSIONS

THE FIRST YEAR of the World-War was a year of unprecedented anxiety for members of the great missionary boards. "That we have come through at all is cause for thanksgiving; that we have come through so well is cause for many doxologies," writes Secretary Cornelius H. Patton, of the American Board, in *The Congregationalist*. His brief review of the American Board's year may be taken as representative of the experience of other great missionary societies, particularly since the Congregationalist body has laid such emphasis on the work in the Near East, where the effects of the war have been most evident. For one thing the American Board, says its secretary, has achieved a notable financial success in what was expected to be an off-year, having exceeded the receipts of the previous year by $20,000 and beating all records, and having a balance over expenditures for the year of $362.48. "But what of the missions?" Mr. Patton continues:

"Albania was the first to receive the war-blow, and she received it full in the face; not by great armies marching, cities shot to pieces, or populations driven out; but by social confusion worse confounded and bitter internal strife, as the surrounding nations intrigued and struggled for her fair valleys and towns. Impossible conditions arose, and the plans for the development of a new mission there had to be postponed, and the missionaries were compelled to retire. Mr. Erickson is now back on the field engaged in relief-work, and the Kennedys will seek to establish themselves temporarily at Monastir, in Servia. If, after the great settlement, independent Albania disappears, if this ancient country should be carved up among the Powers, the people will remain and the work should be pushed under more stable conditions."

In the Balkans up to the time of the German and Bulgarian invasion of Servia, "it has been possible to have the missionaries come, and new workers have been sent out," and effective work has been done. But Mr. Patton had doubts about the future as he wrote, and his misgivings have been justified, tho as yet we have no definite information regarding the effect of this extension of the war-zone upon missionary enterprises. And then:

"Turkey! An Armenian bishop remarked to me, as he looked out upon the ruins of Adana and recounted the awful events of 1909 in the Cilician Plain: 'We are a martyr nation. It may be that the world needs the testimony of our sufferings and faith.' How often in recent days I have recalled those words and his bent, sorrowful figure as he strode away. All that has previously happened to the Armenian people, the massacres in eastern Turkey in 1895 and in central Turkey in 1909, are as a drop in the bucket to what has recently transpired in connection with the deportation of the entire population in large sections of Asia Minor. We need not go into details here, but the friends of the Board should know that the disaster is unprecedented, and that the work of years in important centers has been practically wiped out. Here is a test to our faith and loyalty. One year hence we shall know better how our churches stand up under the strain. We pass the word along now that after this war we must rehabilitate our three Turkish missions or confess ourselves unworthy and unequal to the glorious task which was assumed by our fathers and which God now places squarely upon us. God grant us grace for this time of testing.

"Certain bright spots are to be found even in this dark picture. The missionaries are safe. Not a hand has been lifted against them. Several have been sent out of the country, but the Turkish authorities, under the persuasion of our excellent ambassador, Morgenthau, have taken pains that every American life should he held inviolate. Let us not forget to be grateful for that."

A possible implication of the Van mission-station in the war seemed indicated in a photograph purporting to show a trench full of Armenians in the American mission-compound at that place, but we are happily assured by Dr. G. C. Reynolds, of the Van station, that the description accompanying the photograph was mistaken on this point. He writes:

"The American missionaries in Turkey were under every obligation to maintain a strictly neutral attitude in any conflicts which might be going on, and they have been conscientiously doing so in Van, as elsewhere. It is true that thousands of Armenians took refuge within the American mission-compound, but no armed men were permitted to come in. Armenians did not fortify those premises, nor direct their fight against the Turks from that place. The American compound was just about the middle of the section of the city, which the Armenians fortified and held, and some of their fortifications were not far away. The Turkish Governor made the statement that armed Armenians had access to the premises, and made it the pretext for the two-days' bombardment of the premises which preceded the withdrawal of the Turks, but the charge was absolutely false."

CONSOLATIONS FOR A GERMAN SOLDIER

ON THE BODY of a dead German officer was found a *Festbuch* whose subtitle indicates its purpose—"a religious-patriotic gift for Catholic soldiers." Its compiler, Rector Theodor Temming, states that it is published "by permission of the authorities of the Church." The cover bears the decoration of the flags of Germany and Austria with the Imperial Crown and the Iron Cross. Inside there are portraits of William II. and Francis Joseph, below whom is the face of Pope Benedict. The London *Morning Post* thus describes the volume, adding a few comments of its own here and there:

"An 'introduction' begins: 'These pages are dedicated to the soldiers of Germany and Austria. They ought to make a Festival-Book which shall uplift the heart and fill the soul with a festival feeling.' The reverend Rector proceeds to explain what he means by this 'festival feeling,' which may well seem out of place when suggested to the man who for months has been risking his life and enduring all sorts of privations in the trenches. He tells of the pride with which the Fatherland is watching him and exhorts him to continue brave and stedfast in the glorious, if painful, labor which has fallen to his lot. Then come a number of 'precepts' headed 'For King and Country.' The first is: 'War-Service—hard service,' explaining briefly and forcibly what and whom they are fighting for. 'War-Service—glorious service,' contains the following sentence: 'On the side of the foe are hirelings fighting for money, not for hearth and home, and they are fighting bravely. How much braver and more spirited must be the German soldier, whose heart beats full of love for the dear Fatherland!' Next the ingenious Rector sets out to prove that in certain circumstances—as when the Fatherland, after long and careful preparation, sets half the world ablaze—'War-Service is God's Service.'"

Then follows a series of "reflections," "appropriate" for hospital, for "captivity," and for the trenches—"where men learn to pray." Then is a section on "Our Emperor and the War," beginning:

"What a joy, what a consolation it is for us to see at the head of our people an Emperor like William II.! Now we can see clearly for the first time how rightly the Emperor acted in spreading the military power of Germany farther and farther afield. Great were the sacrifices involved, but they have not been in vain. For many years past we have had peace, and now that this peace has been wantonly broken by our enemies we must strive—as all of us hope, successfully—to win for ourselves peace with honor once again."

There is a summary of the Pope's encyclical on peace, also bits of sermons from one or two German bishops. Then a *Kriegschronik*, or "Diary of the War":

"Starting on June 29, 1914—the date of the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Serajevo—it is continued day by day till January 11 of this year. No one will be surprized to learn that the Diary is just a long list of German successes. If the victories here recorded had been all that the war has brought forth the Central Powers should have won comfortably months ago. Apart from the loss of the *Emden* and one or two *U*-boats, one can not find that the Allies have done anything at all from first to last, which must make the record rather monotonous even for German reading. Under August 13 (1914) is the entry: 'Atrocities by Belgian Populace,' but no mention is made of the sacking and destruction of Louvain. Admiral Cradock's defeat off the Chilean coast is recorded, but there is no word of Admiral Sturdee's revenge near the Falkland Islands."

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CURRENT POETRY

THE poetic drama is heir to as noble traditions as is any form of literary composition. For years, however, it has not enjoyed the popular approval which has been the lot of the prose drama, and even of the lyric and the ballad. But the renascence of the pageant during the last five years made it seem likely that the brief play to which have been added the virtues of rhythm and rime will once more seem to the poets an appropriate medium for the exercise of their art.

Among American poets, Mr. Thomas Walsh, whose "The Pilgrim Kings: Greco and Goya, and Other Poems of Spain," has just been published by the Macmillan Company, has achieved distinguished success in the use of this form. This book contains several notable examples of Mr. Walsh's power to reconstruct the glory that was Spain's in dialogs of stately and picturesque blank verse. But these poetic dramas are too long for quotation entire. Here, instead, is a vision of Old Spain mirrored in four lovely stanzas.

IN OLD TOLEDO

By Thomas Walsh

Old Toledo, citadel
Where the outlawed visions dwell
  On the mitred crags of Spain,
What grim earthquake heaved you high
Out to brave the sands and sky—
  Gothic sphinx—for Time's disdain?

From your stronghold yet looks down
Spain's old challege in your frown,
  Tho in dust are simitars,
Crowns, and croziers; and by night
Greco's visions, ghosts of blight,
  Pace your alleys from the stars.

Here the sandaled feet have trod
In their anarchy of God;
  Here was seen his aureole;
Violence of heaven at heart,
Here they scourged and prayed apart
  In seraglios of the soul.

Sultans, Kings, and Primates gone—
Crescent, Cross, and gonfalon
  Shine but down a sunset world;
Yet the chimes of hope and love
Murmur round your slopes above
  Where the poppies are unfurled.

Here is Mr. Walsh in a lighter mood, gayer, more fanciful, as becomes him who sings of the patron of gaiety and fancy.

THE BIRTH OF PIERROT

By Thomas Walsh

Was it a bird that sang?—was it the plash
  Of silvery water—that awakened me?
It seemed that at the dark wood's edge, some flash
  Of moonlight set my soul from prison free;
And all the grim primeval memories
  Of cruel strife, of loveless hearts that groped
In caves and gloom, shook off some long disease
  And, springing forth, my heart took flower, and hoped.
Now down the world I run—a fugitive,
  Tapping in snows upon your window-pane,
Or laughing in the sunlit showers that give
  The April blossoms to the hills again.
I am half faun, half angel, butterfly!
  The lover sees me flitting o'er the hill—
Ah, well he knows it is no flower—but I,
  Pierrot—the springtime with its thrill!
She at her casement leaning hears my song
  Awhisper down the trellis, rose to rose;
I am the moonbeam there that lingers long
  To light his face in dreams to her repose.
Yea, I am all the wit and laughter faint
  Of all the world!—the gleam of light and art—
Prince Fantasy—the sinner and the saint,
  The child-philosopher in every heart!
Passing, I yet remain in memory,
  So all I touch again grows glad and young;
My blossom-wand I wave!—again shall be
  The dance of youths and maids, and music sung!

It has been said that the real test of a poet is his ability to write a love-song—a test this poet need not fear to face, as these graceful stanzas show.

LOVE'S CODICIL

By Thomas Walsh

What tho my name may sound no more
  Across the laughter of your days,
What tho our little paths of yore
  You may forsake for other ways,
Tho other radiant eyes you see
  When glory's morn is round you blowing
And brighter smiles to yours are glowing,
When you are sad, remember me.

'Twill e'en be gladness should you know
  A faithful love and share a dream
Wherein no part is mine—but oh,
  There is a torment most extreme
Will rack the very ghost I'll be—
  Should you despair, or think me sleeping
  If sorrow's vigils you are keeping—
When you are sad, remember me.

Mr. Benjamin R. C. Low's verse has often been quoted in these columns. It has been notable for literary finish and intellectual appeal. But in his new book, "The House that Was, and Other Poems" (John Lane Company), he shows that he has made a considerable advance on his *march to the poet's goal*; he has gained that sympathy with humanity which is an essential part of every poet's equipment. The poem most likely to endure is "A Pathway to the Stars." Few contemporary poets could build so noble a structure on foundations so commonplace.

A PATHWAY TO THE STARS

By Benjamin R. C. Low

A ship in doldrums, dript the weather-vane,
Bereft of wind its gallant sails of gold;
The morning snow had weakened into rain,
And rain turned drizzle by late afternoon,
And now came evening on, and like a swoon,
Out of the sea a slow miasma rolled.

Close to the walls it clung, and blurred away,
Like beetling crags, their dizzy slopes of fire;
Near to the ground it crept along, and lay
Coiled up for passers-by, or swayed enthralled
Before bright windows, or, reminded, crawled
Its loathsome length above the beaten mire.

The yellow street-lamps swam like moons gone pale
Behind a blown cloud; the river whistles were
A moan of baying monsters on the trail
Of some doomed quarry, questing in the dark.
Such nights smear moss on tombstones, and black mark
Cold chapel walls, and make death dismaler.

Where two streets joined, out of the murk, forlorn,
Unheralded, they came. Hatless was she,
Ill-kempt, slack-shod, her garments shabby-worn.
His arm fast locked, she leaned and with her eyes
Searched his: her lips spelled Paradise.
A little, dingy city-bred was he.
So they passed on, adown that sodden street,
Together, in sweet, isolate disdain;
And so the mist closed in behind their feet
Who went so foolish-free of all delight
Through that amazing, pitiless, foul night;
Two moon-mad lovers in a country lane.

Oh, high-born stoics!—they had burst the bars,
And swept deliberate with freedom; they
Trod the true path, drinking not clouds but stars:
Souls and not rain-drops danced before their eyes,
And in their train a wind blew butterflies . . .
They passed, and lo—the walks were white with May.

And here is a simple and charming little study, appealingly tender and exquisitely phrased.

TO LUCIA IN THE HOSPITAL

By Benjamin R. C. Low

It seemed a very cruel thing
For you, so new to suffering:
One blamed the thought of sliding steel;
One would not, dared not, think it real,
And all the perfect white profaned
By one red slash the need ordained . . .
For you, so new to suffering,
It seemed a very cruel thing.

But now there is a something more;
Your smile is gentler than before,
And like a gray of clearing skies,
All dashed with sunlight are your eyes:
Your arm upon the coverlet glows
A more transparent depth of rose.
Your smile is gentler than before,
But now there is a something more. . . .

I think an angel touched you, Sweet,
When in dark pain you dipt your feet;
(Beauty and Pain in Paradise
Take keepsakes of each other's eyes).
And now, upon the warm earth shore,
Your smile is gentler than before.
When in dark pain you dipt your feet,
I think an angel touched you, Sweet.

In a recent issue of the Toronto *News* appeared a ballade with the double refrain, "*Compassion for a motley bard, A-clowning with the world on fire!*" The Toronto *World* printed the following poem in answer, in which the jester's task was shown in all its nobility.

A MASQUE

By H. J. Maclean

These three before the Judgment-Seat:
  A Priest, a Soldier, and a Clown.

The Soldier

I fought Thy fight.
My sword's red reek
  Was as rare incense at Thy Shrine.
Of Vandals that defiled Thy name
  Few were left standing in the line.

The Priest

I spoke Thy Word,
And men, enthralled,
  Fell penitent at Thy dear feet;
I won the sinner from his sin,
  I sought the tares and made them wheat.

The Clown

I could not preach,
I could not fight.
  My work was small through all my years.
Thy Children lay in agony;
  I made them smile amidst their tears.

The Voice

All three have served,
And, service done,
  The well of peace shall slake the thirst.
The Kingdom lies behind the Throne;
  Enter—But let the Clown be First.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TENNIS STARS AT WAR

IF England uses her cricketers as throwers of hand-grenades—and it is difficult to conceive that she could miss this chance for higher efficiency in her fighting force—what does she do with her tennis-players? It would seem most fitting, of course, that they be put in charge of the British equivalent of the *Minenwerfer* engines that lob six-inch bombs so accurately just inside the rear line of the enemy's trench; or perhaps that they be set at making a swift "return" of all grenades "served" by the enemy. As a matter of fact, the tennis-players of all nations engaged have made an excellent showing in the war. The war-game is one that seems to have appealed more strongly to sportsmen than to any other one class, and the devotees of tennis have shown themselves no whit behind their brothers of the pigskin, wicket, or glove. These columns have already recorded the loss of Wilding, the great Australian champion tennis-player. The greatest player at the front since Wilding's death, says J. Parmly Paret, tennis expert, in the New York *Sun*, is J. Cecil Parke, who has been engaged at the Dardanelles, but is now lying wounded. Mentioning a number of the world's tennismen who are at the front, the writer says of Parke:

He, it will be remembered, was captain of the last British international team that was playing in America a year ago when the war broke out, and it was he also who was responsible for taking the Davis cup from Australia, for he beat the mighty Brookes on his own heath. Parke is a captain in the Sixth Battalion of the Leinster Regiment and was in the British expedition against the Turks at the Dardanelles.

The great internationalist was injured almost immediately after his arrival at the scene of the fighting, a piece of shrapnel becoming embedded in his right wrist while in the trenches. With the perversity of fate also it was his playing arm that was hurt, but the last reports from the field-hospital, received by way of England, show that he will not lose his arm, and it is possible that he may yet play tennis again after the war.

André H. Gobert, another of the internationalists and at one time the best player in France, has also been heard from again, and he was still safe at last accounts. Gobert is an officer in the French artillery, and has been stationed for some months out on the far-eastern front near the Vosges Mountains. He was recently promoted to the Aviation Corps and he is now a military observer, taking notes of the Germans from an aeroplane at frequent intervals and reporting to his superior officers.

Gobert writes of one exciting experience in which he and his pilot fought an air-battle with a German *Taube* thousands of feet in the air, exchanging shots for some time, but escaping unscathed. The Frenchman has been quartered for some time in a section where there has not been much active fighting and has had the good luck to find a French château near by with a tennis-court. Some of the other officers in his section are tennis enthusiasts, and they have found time for some practise of the game during the intervals in the more dangerous work.

Max Decugis, the French champion, who was first reported to have been wounded, has been found to be all right and safe. Etienne Micard, himself one of the best of the French players, reports that Decugis is still driving a war-motor and so far has escaped unhurt.

Hope Crisp, one of the leading English tournament competitors, however, has not been so fortunate, for he has been seriously wounded in northern France. It was necessary to amputate one of his legs, but he withstood the shock and wrote cheerfully from the hospital that he expected to have a perfectly good wooden leg, and if he could not play tennis would try for the golf championship after the war is over.

The expert steps around the net and finds in the opposite court the justly celebrated Maurice Galvao, of whom he writes:

The German-Portuguese player who won so many tournaments around New York the season before the war started is still safe and well. For nearly a year Galvao was heard from constantly in northern France and Belgium. He was in von Kluck's right wing that was driven back from the Paris attack, and after that for many months near Péronne, in northern France.

Now he has been transferred to the southern front, and was last heard from near Trieste, in southern Austria, facing the Italian invaders, where he is likely to see the hardest kind of service. Galvao is in the infantry and has been promoted since the war started to the rank of a commissioned officer.

The fate of two other German players might be described in tennis parlance as "a love set lost," for they have lost their first match to England, without a single point in their favor. The story is as follows:

Oscar Kreutzer and Otto Froitzheim, the two members of the German international team who were captured by the English at Gibraltar on their way home from the Davis cup matches, have been prisoners of war ever since. Galvao was on the same ship, but slipt through safely. Kreutzer has been heard from again recently, and he gives his address as "Prisoner of War No. 887, Lofthouse Park, Northern Compound Hut 22, Wakefield, Yorkshire." He received a list of questions on technical matters of tennis-play from the editor of the new book on the game some time in March last, and mailed his answers to New York on April 23.

It is rather an amusing commentary on the strictness of the British censorship and the constant suspicion of the German that the letter containing these answers was not received in New York until August 2, fourteen weeks after it was mailed. The English censor evidently suspected some new form of secret code in these innocent questions and answers that might hide information intended for the enemy.

Answering one question regarding the propriety in tennis of taking advantage of your adversary under certain conditions, Kreutzer replied:

"Everything is fair in love and war—

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ɔress your advantage where you see your chance."

That he did not live up to this motto was shown by the fact that he and Froitzheim protested to President Wrenn, of the U. S. N. L. T. A., and others in this country, asking them to try to get the State Department here to secure their release by the English, on the ground that they were ɔfficial representatives of the German Government when they came to this country for the international tennis-matches, and that they were entitled to safe conduct home through the enemy's lines when the war broke out. They did not feel that the British should have captured them at Gibraltar while on their way home from playing a friendly match against the English in this country. However, their view of the matter did not prevail, and they are still locked up in England and are likely to remain prisoners until after the war.

THE SCHOOL-BANK IN ACTION

PLEASURE and profit are rarely combined so admirably in any institution, it would seem, as in the school-bank. In grammar-schools and high schools where this innovation has been tried, only the best of results are reported by all concerned—scholars, instructors, and the local banker who stands behind the project. The boys and girls learn thrift and have the delightful sense of ownership; they learn to save, while they are having the fun of running a real bank-account, and having to draw real checks and make deposits; the pupil teaches his parent and stores up for his own family of the next generation the principles of forethought and saving, at the same time that he is enjoying a feeling of freedom and independence never experienced before he had "money of his own in the bank." Such, we learn, are the blessings of the school savings-bank. In a little pamphlet entitled "Five Practical Plans for Operating a School Savings-Bank," issued by the Savings-Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, from the office of its Secretary, E. G. McWilliam, 5 Nassau Street, New York City, we find assurances of even more emphatic nature. The purpose of such systems is to make the school an adjunct of the bank and to make the bank a part of the school. All the five schemes outlined are based on a free reciprocation between these two institutions.

The school-bank, we are told, is "the lengthened shadow" of its originator, the late John H. Thiry, a Belgian-born American, and is modeled after systems already in vogue in Germany, Belgium, and France. Mr. Thiry came from a country where, in happier days, the children were early taught that waste was almost the one unforgivable crime. To give freely, to offer hospitality to the limit of one's resources, to answer the need of a friend with the last crumb and copper—these were virtues ranking only slightly above the art of never wasting an atom of food, chattels, or money. We are told that—

Mr. Thiry early became imprest with the

Elected!

"Our lovely *Campbell* can-didate
Wins boundless approbation.
And all rejoice to see our choice
Prepared to serve the nation."

And it makes good.

Every promise of satisfaction that goes with *Campbell's Tomato Soup,* you find more than fulfilled when you come to serve it on your table.

Its tempting color and appetizing flavor are simply the index to its pure and nourishing quality.

It looks so good and tastes so good because it *is* so good—through and through. Every ingredient is choice, high-grade, selected and prepared with daintiest care.

That is why it promotes good health and good digestion. That is why the most particular people order it by the dozen and enjoy it regularly and often.

You'll find this the practical way, too. Why not begin *today?*

21 kinds **10c a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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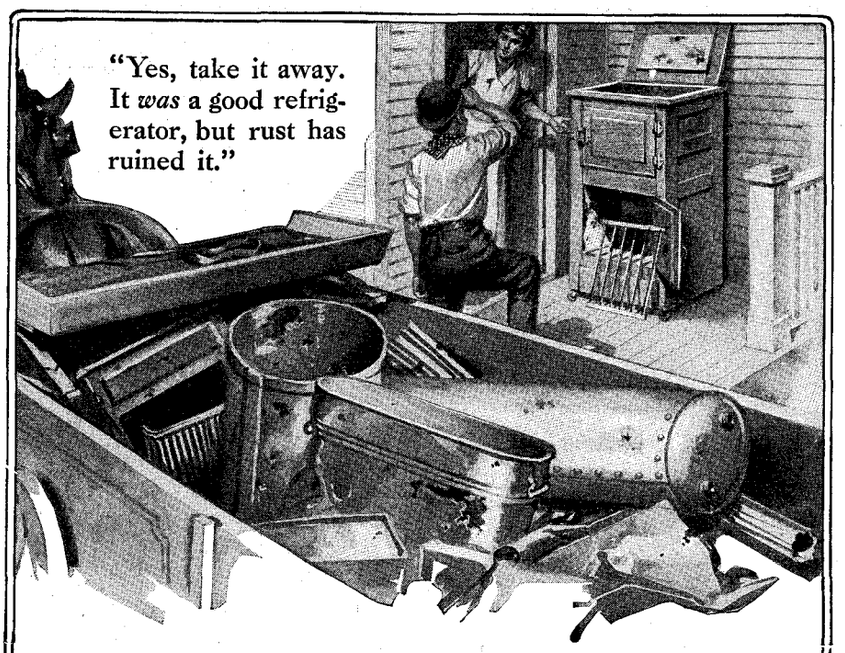


Rust is the junk man's friend. Look at any junk pile. What put most of the sheet metal articles there?—*Rust.*

Wear doesn't ruin water heaters, roofing, refrigerators, ranges, furnaces, etc. Rust is the great destroyer of sheet metal products. Millions of dollars' worth disappear in rust every year.

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

as no other ordinary sheet metal can, because it is the purest iron made.

Armco, American Ingot, Iron resists rust not only because of purity but because it is the most nearly perfect in respect to evenness; in its freedom from gas bubbles; and in all the other qualities that form the basis of rust resistance.

These qualities make Armco Iron especially superior for enameling. For the manufacturer it reduces the number of culls and seconds from the 15 or 20% incidental to the use of ordinary material to 1% and in some cases to zero. For the user it means perfect enamel over a rust-resisting base.

Among the many manufacturers of enameled products who use Armco Iron a few are mentioned here. They will gladly send you catalogs and information.

Write for Booklet—"Defeating Rust"

Get the book. Act on the facts presented there and the book will be valuable to you. It tells of many uses for Armco Iron.

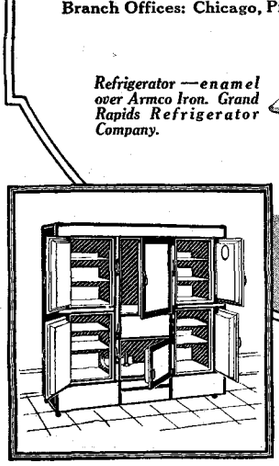
If you can't get Armco products from your dealers, write us. We will see that you are supplied.

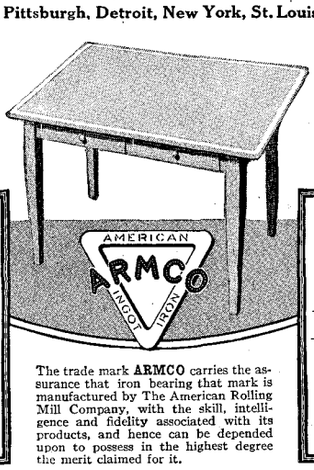
The American Rolling Mill Co., Box 708, Middletown, Ohio

Licensed Manufacturers under Patents granted to The International Metal Products Company

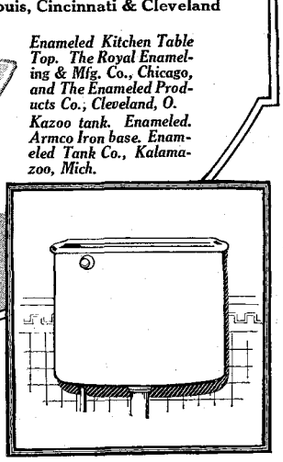
Branch Offices: Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati & Cleveland

Refrigerator—enamel over Armco Iron. Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company.





Enameled Kitchen Table Top. The Royal Enameling & Mfg. Co., Chicago, and The Enameled Products Co., Cleveland, O. Kazoo tank. Enameled. Armco Iron base. Enameled Tank Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.



The trade mark **ARMCO** carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company, with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

extravagance of the American children, and concluded, rightfully, that improvidence in youth means improvidence, and perhaps poverty, in old age; and if habits of thrift are not learned in youth, the chances are against their acquirement later in life. He sought a remedy, and found that it lay in one of two (or both) places—the home and the schoolroom. Being a trustee of the public schools of Long Island City, to which place he had retired after a successful career in New York as a dealer in old and rare books, he naturally turned his attention to the school as the most likely medium. The school teaches other things—why not thrift? was his argument.

He found no difficulty whatever in gaining the consent of his fellow trustees to try the experiment. It succeeded; and up to the time of his death in 1911, Mr. Thiry was the school savings-bank's best friend, its ardent and constant advocate, and its only statistician, even copyrighting his forms so as to keep in touch with those who would use them. Wherever it has been given a fair test it has not only succeeded, but has won the admiration of all. Bank men and educators have looked upon it and pronounced it good; New York has legalized it; a bank commissioner for Massachusetts has advocated its introduction into every public school of the State, having after extended inquiry into the subject officially indorsed it as a factor of no mean importance in the promotion of thrift in the commonwealth.

Of the five plans outlined in the pamphlet three are intended to operate with the minimum of aid from the teacher, one requires a small portion of the teacher's time and thought in the capacity of "banker," and the fifth is literally a "school-bank," run by the scholars themselves. Plan Number One, in which the teacher is banker, is of the simplest sort. "Bank day" is usually once a week, perhaps lasting an hour in the morning. At that hour the scholar with money to deposit presents himself at the teacher's desk with the money and his deposit-card or pass-card, which is not unlike the usual library-card, with the dates of the "Bank days" printed upon it, followed by columns for deposits, withdrawals, balances on hand, and the teacher's initials confirming the transactions recorded. Taking the money, the teacher records the amount on the scholar's card and also writes down the scholar's name and the amount on the "deposit list" for the day. Later, after school, the packet of teacher's record-cards are taken out—duplicates of the scholars' pass-cards—and the amounts received are entered upon the cards of the different pupils depositing. A copy of the day's deposit list is sent to the principal, with the money received. By him the deposits of the whole school are sent to the bank and entered in a lump sum. When any scholar's deposits reach an even dollar or more, the bank, being notified, draws the amount out of the account for the whole school and enters it into an individual account for the boy or girl in

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question, with a pass-book and all due grown-up formality.

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

BANK OF PUBLIC SCHOOL 122

Account No..... Brooklyn,.....19.....

To the Treasurer:

Notice is hereby given that on.....19.....

I wish to withdraw the sum of .....Dollars.

$..... Signature.....

BANK OF P. S. 122

66 Harrison Ave.

Brooklyn,_____

_____ Acct. No._____

Class_____ Room_____

Your (son) (daughter) (ward) has this day made demand upon the Bank of P. S. 122 for the withdrawal of $_____ _____ You will signify your approval of the above demand by signing below.

Parent._____

New York, ...191

BANK OF P. S. 122, BROOKLYN

66 HARRISON AVENUE

Pay to the order of .....of Class.....

.....dollars. $.....

and charge to Acct. No.....

THE THREE DOCUMENTS THAT SAFEGUARD DEPOSITS AND DISCOURAGE SPENDING SAVINGS IN "SPREES."

By another plan the teacher merely receives the money enclosed in an envelop, and hands it over to the bank, all the records being kept by the bank itself. Another method is the stamp system, which is near enough like the Postal Savings-Bank system to need no explanation. The fourth plan, in which the scholars carry on transactions only with the bank, at a separate window marked "School Window," has little or nothing to do with the school itself. It is the plan last mentioned that has the greatest appeal. This system is already working in at least one school in Brooklyn, New York—Public School No. 122. Of this we read:

The detail of this system is handled entirely by the scholars. For the boys, eight bright boys from the 7-A grade up—that is, boys from twelve to fifteen years of age—are employed as clerks, under direction of one of the male teachers known as treasurer of the school-bank. Girls are used in the same capacity for the girls.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings from 8:30 to 9 o'clock the bank is open for business. Deposits of five cents or multiples thereof are received. When an account is opened, the depositor fills out a signature-card in duplicate, in order that same may be filed both numerically and alphabetically. The depositor is also required to make out a deposit-slip, and is given a pass-card which is also made out in duplicate, one being retained by the "bank." It will be observed that the card is printed in multiples of five cents both for deposits and drafts. When a deposit or draft is made, one card is placed over the other and the amount punched out, by which an indisputable duplicate

PURE WATER IS INDISPENSABLE TO HEALTH
POLAND WATER can be obtained everywhere. Drink Poland at home and away from home, and avoid the consequences of a change of water.

Grain Bubbles

How They Became the King Foods

User No. 1

The first user was Prof. A. P. Anderson, the inventor of Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice.

For years and years, while he learned how to explode them, he alone knew what was coming.

Finally he shot the grains from guns. He exploded every food cell. Then, for the first time, you had whole grains with every granule made digestible.

User No. 3

Then we supplied Puffed Grains in barrels to countless candy-makers. They used them in place of nuts.

Girls fell in love with Puffed Grain candy, and they started to make it at home. No doubt millions of packages have since been used as confections—in fudge, as garnish for ice cream, and for eating dry like peanuts. They taste like toasted nuts.

User No. 2

Then we started a lunch room in the heart of New York, and thousands of men came to taste them.

Among all the ready-cooked cereals, four men in five selected Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice.

They came day after day, month after month for them. This became the favorite lunch dish. Then we knew we had the best-liked cereals men had ever tasted.

User No. 4

Then armies of children began to demand them. They ate them with cream and sugar. They floated them in bowls of milk.

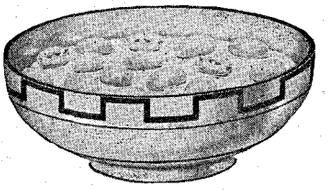
Morning, noon and night they called for cereals in puffed form. Now grocers tell us that there's not another cereal known of which users use so much. And mothers say that nothing else brings dishes back so often. These are the king foods now.

Puffed Wheat, 12c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS 15¢

But it's not bewitching taste alone that wins folks to these foods. These are scientific grain foods—the best-cooked cereals known. By no other process are all the food cells broken.

The more you know about Puffed Grains the more you'll serve your cereals in this way. Try all of them. Each has a different taste.



The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1069)

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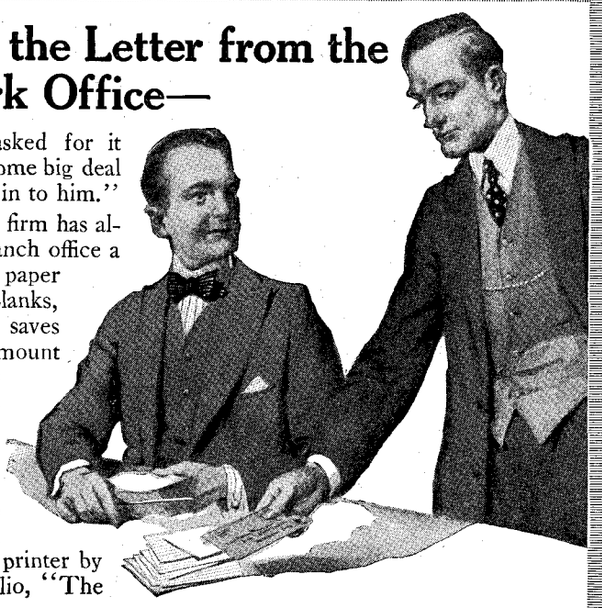
"There's the Letter from the New York Office—



The Boss has asked for it a dozen times—some big deal is on—I'll take it in to him."

This particular firm has allotted to each branch office a special color of paper for forms, order blanks, records, etc. It saves an astonishing amount of time, insures more accurate filing and tends toward efficiency in many ways.

A printer gave them the idea and we gave it to the printer by means of a portfolio, "The Signal System."

Hammermill Bond was used because it is made in twelve standard colors and white and in three finishes—Bond, Ripple, Linen—thus giving an assortment covering every need. Its cost is so low that it can be used with economy for all business purposes.

Also, the printer knew that he could secure any quantity without delay, for Hammermill Bond is heavily stocked by selling agents in all important cities and an enormous reserve stock is carried at the mill. Hammermill Bond is a paper of excellent quality, has a fine finish and is very strong.

HAMMERMILL BOND

"THE UTILITY BUSINESS PAPER"

If you will tell us what business you are in, we will send you a valuable portfolio containing much information relating directly to your needs. It tells how to buy paper and shows a full range of samples of Hammermill Bond. We will also send a copy of "The Signal System" if you wish.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, Erie, Pennsylvania

Use Hammermill Safety Paper for Checks

THEY'RE MADE TO MEASURE

The World's Standard **Putman Boots & Shoes** Go on like a glove *and* fit all over.

If you wear Putman Shoes, either the made-to-measure or ready-to-wear kind, you have a perfect fit, the best of everything in quality, style that is up to the minute, and that custom-made individuality so much sought in all wearing apparel.

Our shoes are strictly bench-made, from the best materials obtainable, all the popular leathers, everything from the lightest Vici Kid to Heavy English "Hiking" Shoes. Made-to-measure $8.00. The same high-grade footwear ready-to-wear $5.00 and $6.00 delivered.

If we make your shoes, there is no "breaking in," which is only one way of saying you are making your feet fit your shoes. We make your shoes fit your feet—provide for all tender spots and give you foot-comfort.

Putman Orthopedic Shoes

We manufacture the largest and most scientifically constructed line of Orthopedic Shoes in existence for men and women,—shoes with Arch Supports built in them, Cushion Soles, Ventilated Soles, and the celebrated Putman Foot-flex Shoe.

Their corrective value is the result of over twenty-five years of practical experience. They are constructed on correct anatomical principles, are perfect fitting, and have a remedial value not possessed by any other make.

Makers of the well-known Waterproofed Putman Boots for Sportsmen, Civil and Mining Engineers, etc.

We want you to have a copy of our Free Catalog and self-measurement blanks.

THE PUTMAN BOOT & SHOE CO. 422 First Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn.

record is obtained. The deposit-slip is then passed to a boy who records the transaction in a day-book, and then to another boy who posts it upon the ledger-card.

Acct. No.....

Name .....

Class..... Room..... Address.....

Opened..... ..... Closed.....

Deposits				Withdrawals			
5	130	255	380	5	130	255	380
10	135	260	385	10	135	260	385
15	140	265	390	15	140	265	390
20	145	270	395	20	145	270	395
25	150	275	400	25	150	275	400
30	155	280	405	30	155	280	405
35	160	285	410	35	160	285	410
40	165	290	415	40	165	290	415
45	170	295	420	45	170	295	420
50	175	300	425	50	175	300	425
55	180	305	430	55	180	305	430
60	185	310	435	60	185	310	435
65	190	315	440	65	190	315	440
		320		70	195	320	

EXACTLY LIKE A LUNCH-ROOM CHECK, THIS "PASS-CARD" IN DUPLICATE IS PUNCHED TO RECORD EACH TRANSACTION.

The same procedure is followed in the case of withdrawals. A notice of withdrawal is required, and consent of parents required upon all withdrawals larger than twenty-five cents. The depositor makes out his own checks. When an account is closed, a receipt in full is taken, and when an account becomes inactive, a notice is sent to the depositor. If a pass-card is lost a notice must be filed, and a fee of five cents is charged for a new card.

At the end of the "day's" business, balances on ledger-cards and duplicate pass-cards upon which transactions have occurred are compared, and must agree, and cash is balanced with day-book.

*Class*_____ *Room*_____

*Acct. No.*_____

IN THE

Bank of Public School 122

BROOKLYN

_____ *191*

	Dollars	Cents
Specie		
Bills		
Check		

THE DEPOSIT-SLIP IS SIMILAR TO THE GROWN-UP VARIETY.

The money of the school-bank is deposited with a regular savings-bank in the name of the school, subject to withdrawal by the teacher in charge (the treasurer), and when the amount of credit of any individual reaches five dollars it is taken out of the school-bank and a pass-book issued by the regular bank. No interest is paid by the school-bank.

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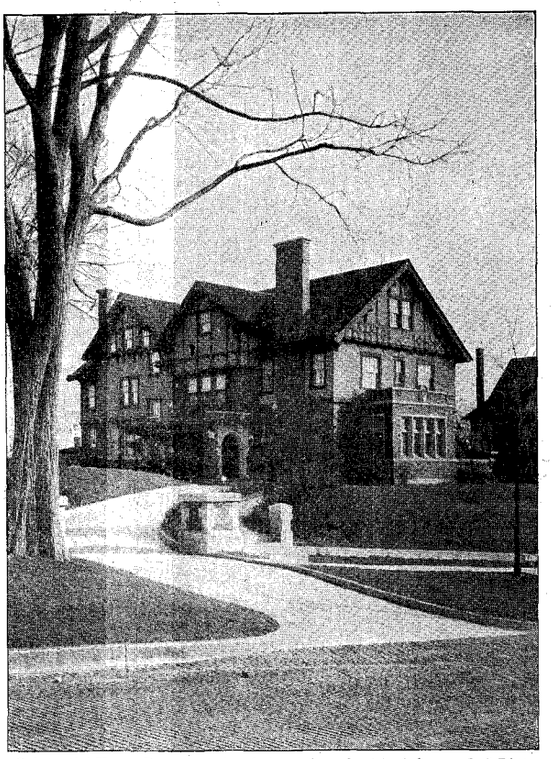
While in this school only multiples of five cents are received, cards might be printed consecutively from one cent to one dollar and the same general result obtained. This system, by its simplicity, seems to overcome many of the arguments that have been raised against the school-savings system.

WAR-HORRORS IN WALL STREET

THE International League for the Alleviation of Unnecessary Atrocities, or some organization of similar purpose, will doubtless be formed soon after the close of the present war. Were it in existence at present there might well be laid before the august body a report on the outrages recently perpetrated in Wall Street, in New York City, where for days the gutters have been running yellow with gold and the cries of the tortured "lambs," fleeced to the quick or strangled in coils of ticker-tape, rise even above the tops of the sky-scrapers and cause uneasy turnings and quakings beneath the stones in Trinity Churchyard. Only a little while ago, a few brief weeks, Wall Street bore the quiet air of a country village thoroughfare, where the silence was disturbed solely by the deferential footfalls of wearied brokers' clerks seeking employment. Then some bell-wether, straying idly in the neighborhood, detected in the newspaper-laden morning breeze blowing up Broadway the irresistible scent of Easy Money. Like catnip to the feline is this perfume to the lambs of Wall Street. Bleating with ecstatic haste, the bell-wether sped to the corner of Broad and Wall, and, "follow-my-leader," all the other lambs sped after him. Perhaps the bell-wether found what he sought, fed his fill upon it, and got safely away. Certain it is that many and many a lamb—yea, and many and many an old sheep, whose wits were scattered by the subtle fragrance of Immediate Wealth no less easily than those of the yearlings—rushed in only to its own destruction and bitter loss. So thoughtless and heedless was the demand to buy stocks—war-stocks, semiwar-stocks, possible war-stocks, stocks that beyond the range of human imagination could not by any possible metamorphosis be converted into war-stocks—so overwhelming was the stampede to become opulent overnight through injudicious speculation, that even the brokers themselves, trained by years of experience to handle as many of those with money to lose as may present themselves, and usually impatient at the small supply of them, were forced to put on the brakes, and drive, if they could, the wild flock back from the edge of the precipice. All in all, Wall Street has presented a pitiable sight of late. And the fleecing of all these "Something-for-Nothingites" may well be regarded as one of the most shocking atrocities that the war has brought forth. It is related that into one broker's office came a man of rather clerical aspect



Substantial Home, Davenport, Ia., finished throughout in Arkansas Soft Pine

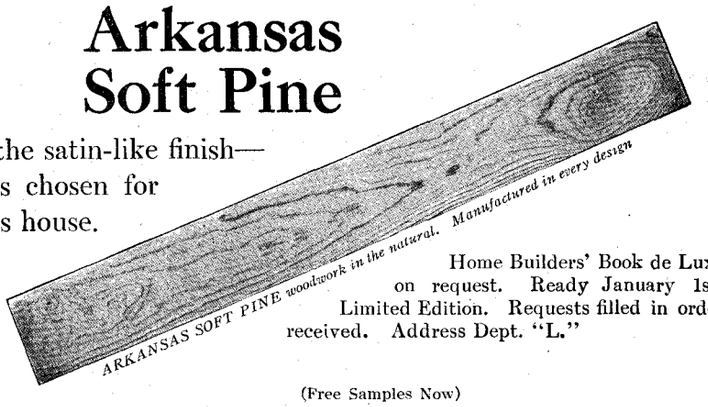
Possible color treatments producing rich, lasting tones:

Dark Mahogany
Old English Oak
Flemish Oak
Weathered Oak
Mission Green
Silver Gray
Natural Varnish
White Enamel

Only rich, artistic woodwork that will last for generations and retain its lustre goes into homes of this character. That is why

Arkansas Soft Pine

—the satin-like finish—
was chosen for
this house.



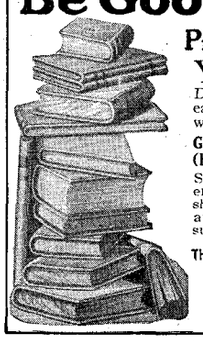
Home Builders' Book de Luxe on request. Ready January 1st. Limited Edition. Requests filled in order received. Address Dept. "L."

(Free Samples Now)

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Be Good to your Books

Protect them with a "Gunn"

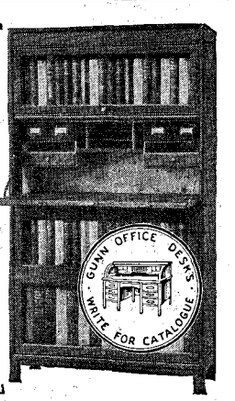


YOU can start with one book section with top and base, at small cost, and add to it as you get more books. Doors are removable and non-binding; no ugly iron bands; easy to set up or take apart; practically dust-proof; superb workmanship.

Gunn Sectional Bookcases were awarded the Gold Medal (highest award) at the Panama-Pacific Industrial Exposition.

See the famous "Gunn" Sectional Bookcase at your dealer's or write us for free new catalog, illustrated in colors, showing Colonial, Mission, Sanitary, Claw foot and Standard designs in mahogany and oak to harmonize with their surroundings. Prices lower than others.

THE GUNN Furniture Co
Grand Rapids MICH.
1810 Broadway



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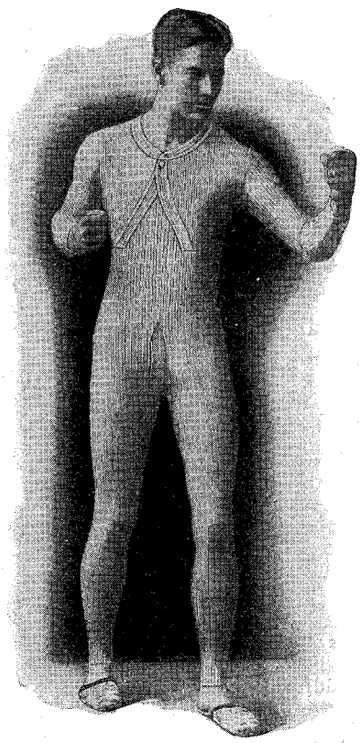
HOBUS

That is the newest word in the English language and it means

Hatch One Button Union Suit *also* **Habit of Buying Underwear Satisfaction**

Are you buying underwear satisfaction this Fall or is HOBUS new to you? If it is, you owe it to yourself to learn what it means to button only one button instead of ten, to end forever the discomfort of missing buttons and torn buttonholes, to enjoy a perfect-fitting union suit entirely free from binding, gaping or bagging.



The HATCH ONE-BUTTON UNION SUIT is made for men, women and children in grades to suit every purse and every temperature. An illustrated catalogue describing the complete line will be mailed free upon request to our mill at Albany.

Prices:

Men's Suits—$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50.
Boys' " —50 cents, $1.00, $1.25.
Ladies' " —$1.00, $1.25, $2.00.
Misses' " —Age 2, 75 cents plus 10 cents each even year to age 16.
Sleeping Garments —Ages 2, 3, 4 and 5, 50 cents.
Sleeping Garments —Ages 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 75 cents.

This garment is featured at the best haberdashers' and department stores, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your chest measure, with remittance, to our mill at Albany and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 16, 1914

Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co., Manufacturers
Albany, New York

Barnes Knitting Corporation
220 Fifth Ave., New York City
Sole Distributor

who pushed a quantity of paper money into the nearest attendant's grasp with the mere pleading request to "buy something" with it. There are other organizations in this country that may well envy the power to engender such supreme faith as this. The New York *World*, looking forward to the day when the bottom will drop out of the war-stock market and "the fool will be answered again according to his folly," recalls the satire of a writer who was one of New York's shrewdest critics:

Two confidence-men in one of O. Henry's stories scrupulously refused to work New York because they did not regard it as sportsmanlike. To them it was like dynamiting bass in a Texas lake. Wall Street is not much concerned about sportsmanship these days. Its motto is the motto of the father of *Mr. Dooley's* parlor Socialist—"Get th' goods."

One of the most significant evidences of the state of things in Wall Street is the fact that Sunday, October 3, saw nearly every office in the Street running at full speed, in a frantic effort to catch up with the business of the week just past. The New York *Sun* describes this unusual scene:

When one turned off Broadway into Wall Street yesterday—it was Sunday, remember—one almost ran into a sign reading:

"Street Closed."

That referred to a section of Wall Street between New and Nassau, not to the Street. Everywhere brokerage offices were open and lights were burning in the great office-buildings. Thousands of clerks were working their figure-tired brains in an effort to clear away the enormous business that had been piled up by the record-breaking week on the Stock Exchange.

To these clerks the sign was a great joke. Wall Street was anything but closed.

It was a Sunday in Wall Street such as clerks of thirty years' experience in brokers' offices had never seen before. There may have been times in the great bear markets of ten or more years back when it was necessary for some of the clerks to go to the office on Sundays to clear away a bit of work that had accumulated. But there was never such a day as yesterday.

More than 8,000,000 shares had changed hands on the big board alone, to say nothing of the business in bonds, the dealings on the Consolidated and on the curb. Vainly had the clerks in the offices of the Stock Exchange members worked hours overtime throughout the week to clean up the business of each day. Million-and-a-half-share days, one after another, were more than they could cope with.

All Saturday, Saturday night, and in many offices until three and four o'clock yesterday, the clerks bent over their desks. Even at that hour the work was not done. At nine o'clock they were back again at their posts, and at six o'clock last evening there was work yet to be done.

Brokers were at work, too. That fact was demonstrated by the presence of innumerable automobiles in Wall, Broad, and Pine streets and along lower Broadway.

While the brokerage houses that deal in hundreds and thousands of shares on the Exchange had great difficulty in handling the rush of business, the odd-lot houses were practically swamped on Saturday.

Let This Woman Cut Your Cost of Living

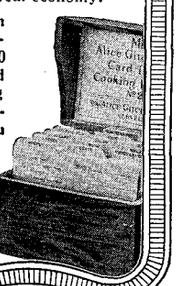
MRS. ALICE GITCHELL KIRK is a national authority on household economics—a leader to whom hundreds of thousands of housewives look for inspiration. Out of her ripe experience she devised the original

Mrs. Kirk's Card Indexed Recipes

of which nearly 50,000 sets have been sold.

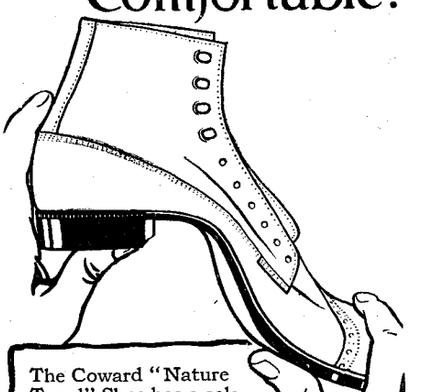
Accuracy in measuring, the use of ingredients that have highest food value, correct cooking, mean delicious appetizing dishes, without waste and with real economy.

Don't putter away with the old fashioned, wasteful, cookbook. Send $2.00 for a handsome quartered oak cabinet, containing 128 tested, favorite recipes. Money back if you want it.



The Alice Gitchell Kirk Co.
1900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, O.

No Wonder it is Comfortable!



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The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled **Send for Catalog**

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They had the utmost difficulty in clearing their decks for action on Monday morning. One house—and it was not the biggest of the odd-lot houses—was preparing to fill orders for something more than 2,500 shares that had come in from other brokers who needed odd lots to meet the demands of customers. These orders ranged from one to fifty shares.

Banks, like the brokerage houses, have had to toil through the rush of stock-buying. Some of the banks have had to certify as many as 2,100 checks in a day. When a cashier has to sign his name that many times he is performing a physical task in that alone. It is said that some of the banks had to open special offices just for check-certification.

Lines of messenger-boys filled these offices and extended to the street in some instances. It was said yesterday that some of the great banks might have certified 3,000 or 4,000 checks in a day.

One of the strangest sights in the whole Wall Street section is the curb market on Broad Street, and the present abnormal state of the market only intensifies its uncanny features, for many of the stocks that are being traded in so feverishly are sold only in this outdoor market. The New York *Herald* pictures the conditions here:

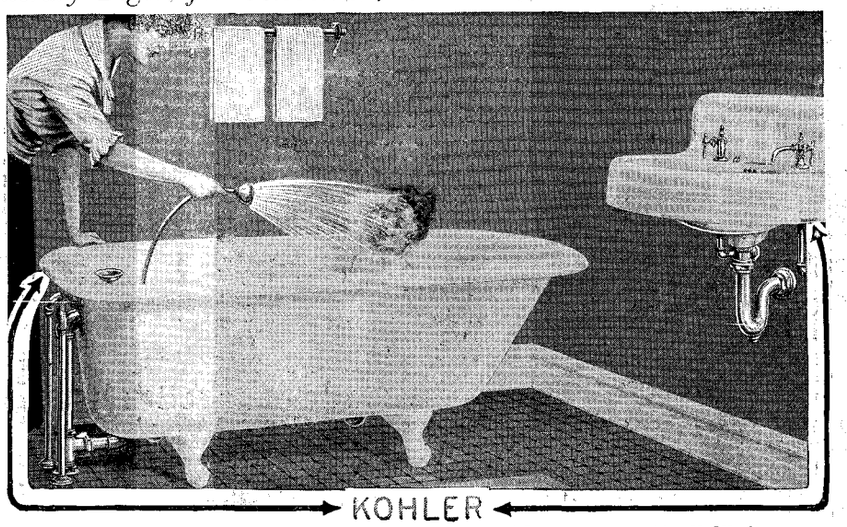
The curb embodies the spirit of reckless speculation. When one pauses to watch the wildly gesticulating crowd of men who each day gather in one of New York's principal streets, blocking traffic and rending the atmosphere with their deafening clamor, one of the first thoughts that come to mind is that here restrictions are few and opportunities many.

The manner in which orders for war-stocks pouring into Wall Street from all parts of the country are executed on the curb is one of the wonders of the present day. A sign-language almost as bewildering as wireless telegraphy has been developed and serves as a means of communicating the orders received over the telephones located in the front offices of the buildings on either side to the brokers in the street.

A young man pops his head out of a window, makes a few rapid and seemingly unintelligible signals with his fingers, then disappears. A like performance is enacted at dozens of other windows at the same time and is repeated constantly throughout the trading hours. The whole queer proceeding recalls the activities of a flock of busy swallows which nest in holes bored in banks of sand.

If the man out in Iowa could see how his order to buy a thousand shares of Electric Boat was filled on the curb he might well ask, "What is the meaning of it all?"

And a year ago Wall Street was the most desolate spot in the country. The Stock Exchange was closed, the curb market was out of existence, hundreds of clerks were without employment, and brokers generally were struggling under the burden of meeting expenses without any income. And now already those employed in the financial district see visions of well-filled Christmas-boxes. Brokers are becoming more generous with their tips. The husky individual who acts as "official" street-cleaner for the curb-brokers sings while he sweeps.



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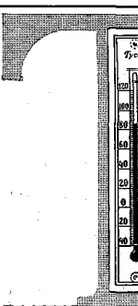

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We could go to almost any length in our enthusiasm for an adjective to properly describe the power of the Funk & Wagnalls NEW DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY to develop your ability to write and talk TO THE POINT! Some folks are worrying through on a *two horse-power* verbal capacity—others can speak and write at eight or ten horse-power, and some at about twenty. The synonym department of this wonderful new book will immediately place at your fingers' ends JUST THE RIGHT WORD with which to express a given idea or make a desired meaning clear. It will add power, and then MORE POWER, to your ability to speak and write clear, convincing English. It will put you in the high-speed, 60 horse-power class.

al-lay', 1 ə-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-[2] + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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Note the Careful Treatment of Synonyms and Antonyms

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE TRADE OF FILM-DISPATCHING

ACCOMPANYING the rise of the movies, a new trade has sprung up of which the huge moving-picture public knows little or nothing. The only visible sign of it that has crossed their path is probably the responsible-appearing young man in the surface-car or subway carrying under his arm a thick metal disk, which the initiate recognize as a film-case holding perhaps an eighth of a mile of heart-throbs. The young man is on his way, presumably, from some film-distributing center to a distant film-theater, delivering the day's supply of high-class drama for which the local clientele, stirred by glaring, four-sheet posters, are ravening. Behind that young man, if we but knew it, stands an army of men and women all engaged in the engrossing trade of caring for films "between screens." It is seldom in the larger theaters, except in the case of high-priced specialties, that a film is retained by any manager for more than two or three days. Remembering that fact, and reflecting on the vast number of theaters and of films shown by them, it becomes evident that some one in the background must be spending some very busy days in distributing and dispatching all those thrills and sobs and laughs to their proper places and keeping them in good shape. Hence the army and the development of the trade of film-dispatcher.

This trade is, indeed, a busy one, as we are assured by those who have explored the office of the important distributing centers. Several of the busiest, so says a writer in *The News*, of Indianapolis, are to be found in that city. Making his way into one film agency after another, he soon discovers that the query, "How's business?" is an anomalous remark. As he says:

> There are no drooping heads, no waiting for business. Instead, clerks are saying over the long-distance phones:
>
> "Yes, Knightstown, we forwarded that feature this morning and will follow with two new features to-morrow."
>
> There is a constant jangling of telephones and a confusion of voices talking to Muncie, Greenfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Gosport, and every other town in Indiana. You hear this:
>
> "Yes, it's on the way. The express company has it now."
>
> "We have forwarded you the cuts and the lithographs for 'Kitty's Last Courtship.' It's a bully feature."
>
> "There must be something wrong with your lenses."
>
> "That film is in Veedersburg. It will be back to-morrow and you can have it Tuesday."
>
> "The film is dirty? Send it in and we'll have it washed. We're sending you one on the five-o'clock car to replace it."
>
> "Yes, we'll get you a Western feature for Saturday. We have one that will tickle the kiddies."

All day long the telephones ring, and, to the layman, it would seem that the agency men would grow impatient. But

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they are trained to hear and ease every complaint. They are a fine lot of strategists who "know their trade" and handle the various managers as they understand their temperaments. If the manager is a gloomer, they inject sunshine into his soul and turn him away from the phone an optimist. If he gets gay, they know just how to put him back on poise. No politician was ever more skilled in the art of handling men than these trained logicians of the movies.

The lurid lure of the poster is the first thing to catch the eye on entering a film agency. Posters that have filled their purpose and lived their day and those still damp from the press hang side by side, a vibrant wall-paper in harmony with the rushing and bustling of feverish workers within the room. Making our way into the inner offices, we discover that a film agency may include a number of different occupations. For example:

The most interesting feature of the off-screen side of the movie business is the way the films are routed from one point to another. There is a system about it equaled only by the scheduling of trains. Films are moved with railroad precision. "Molly's Lost Legacy" may leave Indianapolis for Greenfield on the T. H., I. & E. traction-car at four o'clock this afternoon, show at Greenfield to-night, and be back in the agency by midnight. Then it is inspected, and if the film has been torn, scratched, or in any way disfigured, the "bad spot" is scissored out, the film reconnected, and then "Molly's Lost Legacy," with a bit of the action amputated, will catch a 3:45 A.M. train on the Vandalia for Terre Haute. It will play Terre Haute the next day and evening and jump back to Indianapolis, only to be rerouted again to Muncie. Films, unlike the legitimate theatrical companies, never have "layoffs." They keep going night and day.

But the faster they go, the greater is the wear and tear, and this has caused the other departments of the business to develop rapidly to the support of the routing department. One of these is the inspection-bureau, of which we read:

Young men and women sit at a long table and in front of each is a reel of film. The reel is unwound and, as it passes before the eye of the inspector, he or she seeks to find bad places in the ribbon or celluloid. They find kinks in Mary Pickford or Ruth Stonehouse, remove the scratches from the placid countenance of Donald Brian, Warren Kerrigan, or John Drew, and clip a leg or two from "Bronco" Billy. The clipt-out section of the film will make the spectator think he has missed a nice, big chunk of acting, but it may be only a few inches that have been scissored out to save the story from getting tangled up in the machine.

Then there is the film laundry. Down in the basement of the Central agency in Georgia Street is a piece of mechanism that looks like a Mergenthaler linotype. It is the movie washing-machine. A young man, by the use of chemicals and the machine, manages to wash all of the oil and other spots from the film and

Fire Extinguishers

We Thank Pyrene for Our Lives

Father was away. Mother, Betty, little George and I were asleep. The fire started in the cellar—hot ashes dumped into a wooden barrel. It looked as if we were trapped. The flames were creeping up the stairway.

I groped my way to the hall and located the Pyrene Fire Extinguisher. Then I began playing the Pyrene on the stairs. In a jiffy I had a way opened up for Mother, Betty and little George.

I got them out the front door all right, and shortly I had the rest of the fire smothered. But it was a terribly close call for Mother and the little ones.

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An attractive room—until the cracks came. Now it is unsightly and the work of repair will be uncertain because the base behind the plaster—cause of most of the trouble—will still be defective. Walls and ceilings do not crack if they are firmly "keyed" to the lath back of them.

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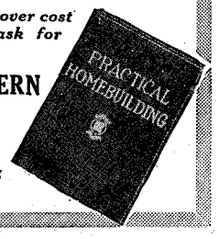
Expanded Metal Lath

is made with a mesh that imbeds itself entirely in the plaster before it sets. It is permanent because it is a metal lath.

"Practical Homebuilding," our latest booklet, explains how you can be sure of walls and ceilings of *lasting* smoothness. Send for it today.

Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and ask for Booklet 709.



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make it as clear as new. A film that has had a run in a mining district comes in covered with a coating of dust that only a good bath will erase.

"SUPER-AVIANS"

HIGH above the darkly rolling war-clouds floats the aeroplane with its *dirigeur*. Born in time of peace, nurtured at State Fairs, World's Expositions, and *Militäraufstellungen*, the aeroplane is having a stormy childhood and is being ushered into its teens in an environment that is likely to result in an early maturity. While the airman has not yet played the part in warfare that was cast for him in imagination, his work has been invaluable, as we have seen. He is still supreme, barring accident and rashness, against the shrapnel. His work as war-hawk has done as much to force changes in methods of warfare as has any other one thing. To the man in the trench he is a familiar figure by now, but one no less appreciated for that. One soldier in Belgium, quoted by the New York *Evening Post*, terms the airmen "a new race of human beings," and continues to eulogize them as follows:

Five of the "super-avian" creatures yesterday evening utterly distracted the Hun batteries along our front. The air-spaces above were spotted with shrapnel-puffs, regularly, in the proportion of currants to a well-made plum duff (I can think of no other better illustration), and back and forth passed the war-hawks with the most perfect and practical indifference.

You hear the muffled "plop" up aloft about eight seconds after you have seen the sparking flash of the bursting shell; you have even seen the graceful, rounded curl of the shell-smoke form and change shape before you hear the "plop." When the batteries are really busy you see flash upon flash away up there, four and five together, and soon the flashes merge into a wild confusion of irregular "plops." The hawks, if low down and in great danger, dodge the shells by continually shifting their angle of flight, darting about here and there; and it must need a cool head, and hands, and feet that work automatically, up there.

We have seen flights when it seemed impossible for the hawk to miss a shell, and then, when the hawk had reached safety, we have seen him deliberately turn back and return to the same danger-zone. It looks like bravado, but it is not. That hawk had not finished the task he had set himself to finish, so he went back. One hawk did this five times while we watched from the front trench, and when he finally decided to go home to roost and regained safety, it was a great relief to cheer him, and I hope he heard that bottled-up explosion of relief we gave him.

In the evenings, after sundown, by twilight, and against the sunset pinks and yellows, the hawks, from all points of the Hun front, come home to roost. Gliding in, with engines stopt, they swoop in long, gradual slants. And when you think what they have been through, your thoughts break down in a shamed confusion. It does not seem fair, in your ignorance, complete and dense, even to think of their dangers.

ICY-HOT

Keeps Contents Icy Cold 72 Hours or Steaming Hot 24 Hours

Every home has need of an Icy-Hot. You will find many uses for it day and night—indoors and outdoors. A necessity in nursery and sick room—indispensable when traveling or on any outing. Keeps baby's milk at right temperature, or invalid's hot or cold drink all night without heat, ice or bother of preparation. And every Icy-Hot is as beautiful as it is useful.

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No. 515. Carafe, Nickle, Qt. 4.50
No. 23. Bottle—Enamel—green, wine and tan, Pt. 1.50; Qt. 2.50
No. 870. Lunch Kit with enameled pint bottle 1.75
No. 870. Pitcher—nickle plated Qt. 7.50; 3 Pts. 10.00

All Icy-Hots are thoroughly protected against breakage. Asbestos pads prevent vibration of inner bottle, eliminating breakage at neck. Thickly padded spring at bottom and thick rubber ring at neck absorb all shock. Absolutely sanitary—liquids touch only glass. Instantly demountable—easy to keep clean and sweet.

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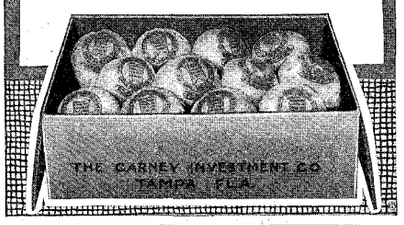

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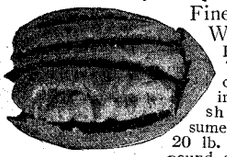

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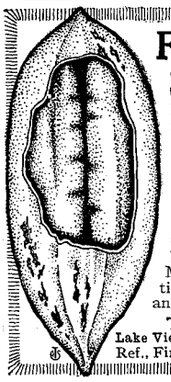

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THE FILM PERILS OF CYRIL MAUDE

THE "reelistic" school of American dramatic art threatens more and more each year to take over the entire dramatic interests of the country and paraphrase a famous scenario-writer to the tune of "All the world's a film and all the men and women merely film artists." The "nickel theater" of earlier days has retired to the seclusion of the suburbs. In any metropolis the rock-bottom price for admission to a picture-performance is a dime. A quarter is not by any means an uncommon price. In New York we have the two-dollar movie; and certain bold hearts have predicted moving-picture shows which the public will storm for the privilege of paying five dollars a seat. But behind the screen—or rather, behind the film—evolution has been making the same strides. The movie actor—or perhaps we should say, the film artist—has prospered in like degree. He was once an actor of low esteem; he is now of the highest rank. He refers to his less fortunate brother of the boards as one who "has to talk to get it over." If the stage actor try to refute him, he has only to clinch his sneer with the fact that many and many a "regular" actor has of late been glad to accept lucrative positions with one or the other of the big film companies.

One of the latest celebrated actors to step before the camera is Cyril Maude, the London actor-manager. In *The Sunset Magazine* he writes a diary of his adventures in the capacity of film artist. To whet our appetite for his recital, the editor of that magazine begs us to consider the strange case of this "actor-manager of London, owner of a playhouse there and of half a dozen companies touring the provinces, and entertainer of British peers at his own town house in Kensington and at his country house in Surrey," who is manifestly an "aristocratic player, trained in the best traditions of the late Victorian stage," now ordered without ceremony "to fight duels, make love, leap into the sea, and fight Indians and lions from dawn until midnight." It sounds as tho "the best traditions of the late Victorian stage" would have to go by the board in such a muddle of circus performances, but as a matter of fact, Mr. Maude was engaged in interpreting the character of *Peer Gynt*, whose adventures, you will recall, were both numerous and varied. Mr. Maude begins his diary as follows:

This is Monday and I am writing to tell you about my adventures to-day. Well, first of all, I had to be at the studio ready drest by eight-thirty, and of course I duly was. When I got there I found a whole lot of supers waiting about to appear in a Virginian ball. After waiting some time drest up as a planter about 1840, I was told to get into a motor with two seconds and a doctor all drest rather as I was, and we were taken about three miles to some lovely woods in the neighborhood of the

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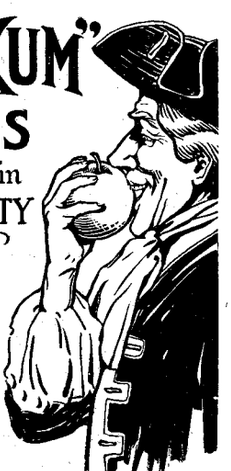

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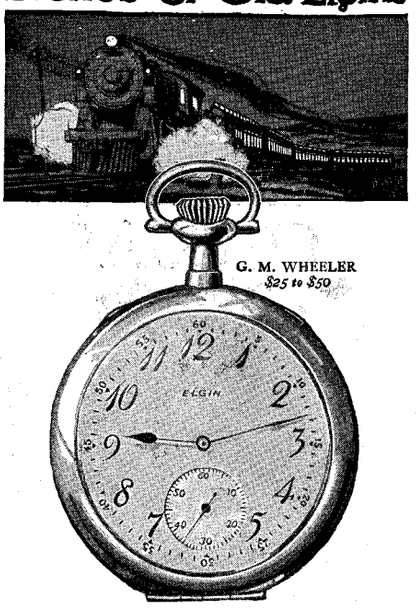

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mountains, a lovely drive, and there we fought a duel and I duly killed my man, after rehearsing it several times; whereupon a distracted maiden we had brought with us in the car, and with whom I had been supposed to be carrying on at the ball, rushed to the dying man and wept over him! She then abused me in the most violent manner, and I went off with my second, not caring a rap! And so, as Pepys would have put it, back to the studio—where I indulged in a ball of my own giving and flirted with the maiden and was scowled at by the young good-looking man whom I had previously killed! We also danced a Virginia reel and carried on on a balcony and I was struck on the jowl (which is becoming rather jowly, by the way), whereat I was much incensed and challenged the youth to the combat at which I had previously killed him! Meanwhile, in an interval, I had some lunch which the faithful Britton had fetched me from a pastry-cook's. Then I was told to jump into the car again and I was taken to the outside of a lovely colonial mansion of mine in the South, and there I was seen explaining to some friends in bell-toppers that I was going to leave the house and go away and see the world!

The second day is like unto the first. He goes in a car with "a strange young lady whom I had not seen before" and her mother to a stunning country-house framed in mountain scenery. He continues:

On my arrival there I found myself drinking rather doubtful-looking mint juleps with three other boon companions in the dress of 1830 or so, and presently along comes the girl I had come up with in the car, and she drops her fan. I pick it up and follow her, as usual on the watch for a flirtation. Then follows another scene where I am looking after her as she is having tea on the veranda (a man is mowing the lawn just in front of us, occasionally stopping to watch us, but not often. They are more than accustomed to movies here). I then find myself in another picture as I come up to the girl, sit down, and flirt hard (I am getting very used to this flirting business in this piece. It is becoming a habit). One or two more scenes and I finish. *En voiture* again! We return to the studio.

"Please, Mr. Maude, will you become young *Peer Gynt* now?"

Then I set about to try and revive my youth and get into my Rip-like rags.

Again I find a fresh maiden, rather plump, but small this time, waiting for me. (What a devil of a chap *Peer* was!) I am at once in a scene where her young lumpish-looking husband is very much upset because, tho he has been that day married to her, she will have nothing to do with him and has locked herself up in a barn. Nothing daunted, I offer to help him by luring her out of the barn and then I shut him in—and away to the mountains. Then home very tired, but mostly tired in anticipation of what I have to do on the morrow. I have to be up at four!

And so it goes. In the diary of the next few days are many strange glimpses of the deeds of this mild-mannered man whom American audiences know best as *Grumpy*. Glancing here and there, we read:

We reached the island of Catalina. In a very makeshift sort of place I had to make up and dress as the slave-dealer. Then we did a scene in which I sold slaves to an awful-looking villain, a wonderful scene with the slaves climbing over the sides of the ship and being taken ashore in boats. Then followed scenes with one of my numerous lady-loves, and finally I had to jump clean off the high bows into the sea to escape from the police. . . . . .

I was put ashore in a boat, and we went through a scene where I was lunching with some friends under a canopy on the coast of the Mediterranean, and they deserted me and went off with my yacht, and I curst the day I was born and prayed to God to avenge me, and while I prayed I suddenly turned at the sound of the yacht exploding in the distance. . . . . .

We reached this wild and weird spot about 5 A.M. and found buggies waiting to take us across the desert through a blinding sand-storm to a place called Palm Springs. Drest up as a Turk now, if you please, I was taken to an Arab encampment on the desert about seven miles farther on. Through sand-storm and over rough places we went and at last came in sight of a regular Arab settlement. Here I was put on an Arab steed and made to enter the camp on it.

On my appearance—after careful rehearsals—the Arabs all rushed at me with drawn swords, which was rather embarrassing for the horse and for me, who had not ridden for some years. I then had to dismount and, holding up my hand, appear to bless them, whereupon they all with silent movie-voice proclaimed me Allah, and I, extremely pleased with their foolishness, blest them again and went into the tent. (All this time the temperature was about 105.)

Then occurred another scene in which I was seen watching the dancing-girls (extremely immodestly clad, I thought, but I dare say I should not have thought so had I been a Turk) prancing about. I took a fancy to one of them (in the picture, I mean) and beckoned to her, whereupon she immediately flopped herself upon me and kissed me hard. Then came another scene where the dancing-girl jumped on the horse beside me and kissed me again (very warm work at 105 in the shade). Then we were taken to a forest and some more pictures were taken for another part of the story. Back to Los Angeles. Ye gods, what a day! . . . . . .

We were bundled into the car and went into the woods up in the mountains, and this time I had to do the scenes where I met the pure love of my life. I first saw her going to church with her little sister (real good girls in the movies always have little sisters) and her aged but excellent mother and her old father. And then I followed her up the mountain pass and gazed into her liquid eyes with my bleared ones, and gazed after her as she walked up to the photographer (awfully nice Italian). . . . .

Then a very strenuous scene in the clouds, driving a pair of very realistic reindeer up to heaven, in a dream. Of course this meant a great deal of rehearsing, and the lights went out and a number of things went all wrong. After this I had to make up again as the oldest *Peer* and then I went through the most strenuous scenes of the lot, in a way. It was the shipwreck, where we are on a platform extremely cleverly constructed to look like the deck of a big ship. Five or six men stood at the four corners and tilted it this way and that, while men overhead sprayed

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heavy rain on us from above, and others showered buckets of water all over us; meanwhile bombs of lightning-powder kept exploding, everybody shouted and curst, and the Devil or Death or something horrible came out of the cabin and glared at me, and then came an awful scene with any amount of terribly realistic waves coming over me—and at last home to bed by one o'clock. . . . . .

I had to dress up as the semiold *Peer* and go and do a scene escaping from a lion up a tree. First of all, the lion was let on to the stage, and then he wandered about in front of the camera while the Italian in a cage photoed him. Such a splendid-looking lion, too! And then he was let out and I was let in and climbed up a tree in a tremendous funk, and I came out of the stage very dirty and hot after my climb up the tree.

I came back to the studio while some of the people were left there to get more photos of the lion rushing to the foot of the tree raging mad to get me! And here I am having a bit of lunch prior to going and having a fight with Indians near a cottage in the mountains, and then I hear I have to go and do a scene in the sea with a cook and the Devil!

VOICES OF THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS

(*Continued from page* 950)

this country. So while they rejoice at the liberation of poor Poland from the rule of the Czar, on the other hand they are filled with heartfelt admiration and sympathy for France, Belgium, and Servia in their gallant fight for existence."

Other Swedish papers, however, do not hesitate to take a downright pro-Ally stand. Thus the McKeesport *Svenska Verkobladet* thinks that the majority of the Swedes in Pennsylvania are pro-Ally through a dislike of what it terms "Prussian militarism," and it also believes that Swedish distrust of Russia is less marked to-day than it was twenty-five years ago. The editor of the Salt Lake City *Utah-Posten* says:

"I do not believe I am mistaken in speaking for our readers if I say that their sympathies are on the side of the Allies. True, they have not forgotten the war of 1809 with unrighteous Russia, nor the loss of Finland, but they have always been friendly to England, and while that country has often been engaged in war it has always been on the side of the greater liberty. In whatever land one travels over which the Union Jack floats one is at liberty to come and go at will. Would that our own beloved 'land of the free' was as liberal in that respect. From France our kings of Sweden are descended, and that is all that need be said. While there is no particular unfriendliness toward Germany on the part of the Swedes, a feeling exists that should Germany be victorious she would rule the other nations of Europe with an iron hand; indeed, it is doubtful if she would recognize their sovereignty at all."

In the sister kingdom of Norway, feeling seems to be much divided. The Sioux

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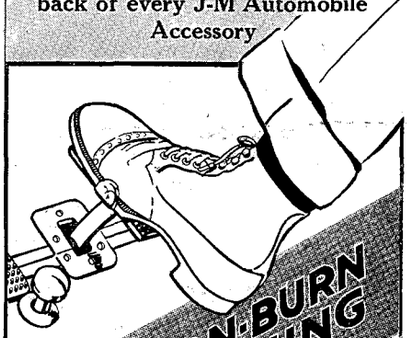

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City (Iowa) *Visergutten* remarks this fact and says:

"Our readers' sympathy is divided in many cases in a marked degree. England's harsh treatment toward Norway can not be easily forgotten, and Germany's outrage against Denmark in 1864 is still fresh in our memory. Personally, we are afraid that the world would be unevenly balanced with a crusht Germany. Great Britain would be a harassing, dominant Power, especially on the seas, and a great menace to the commerce of other countries."

Similarly, the editor of the *Tidsskrift*, of Red Wing, Minnesota, is not sure of the affiliations of his readers, but says that his personal sympathies are entirely with the Germans:

"For over forty years Germany has been at peace with the rest of the world, which is more than can be said of either England or Russia. The evident attempts of the enemies of the Central Powers to induce neutral countries to join them do not speak in their favor, if their boast is true that they champion the cause of the neutrals."

The readers of the College View (Neb.) *Sendebud* are divided in their sympathies, but the editor

"Is, for reasons sufficiently conclusive to himself, of the opinion that Germany's position in its efforts to put an efficient check on Muscovite encroachment on Western civilization is correct and deplores the stepping in of England to make it more difficult for Germany to accomplish that end."

From Eau Claire, Wis., the editor of the *Reform* and the *Lyngblomsten* writes:

"Most of the Norwegian-American papers are decidedly pro-Ally, the friendliness toward England and France being more marked than any hatred toward Germany. Our readers have, I believe, a leaning toward the German side, which I share. I have a profound respect for the German nation, for their public efficiency, their system of municipal government, their labor legislation, and I think they are more practical than we are ourselves. We have more to learn from Germany than from France, England, or Russia. I must admit that the *Lusitania* affair and other subsequent happenings have given my leanings severe jolts, so that I have been almost neutral at times."

The readers of the Duluth *Skandinav*, we are told, sympathize only with Belgium and France, while the editor of the Washington *Posten*, of Seattle, considers that the victory of the Allies would leave the Scandinavian nations secure in their freedom to follow their cultural mission. The editor of the Minneapolis *Lutheraneren* is distinctly annoyed at the agitation over the hyphen. He tells us that his paper is strictly neutral and that the war is a tabooed subject, but he thinks—

"A majority of the readers of our paper are of the opinion that strict neutrality demands a government embargo on exportation of arms to belligerent nations."

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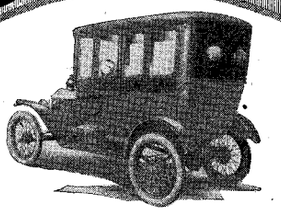

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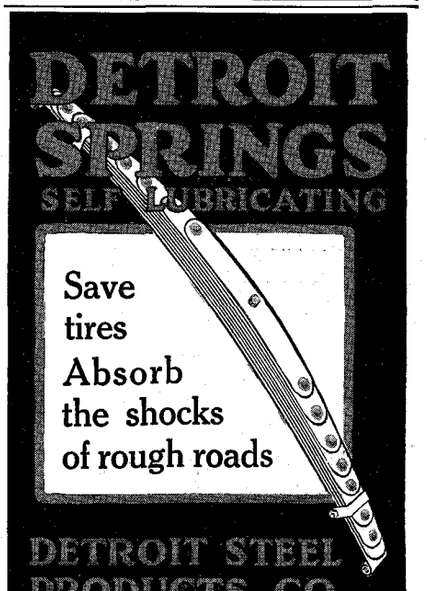

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I am also convinced that American citizens of Norwegian descent resent the slur cast upon their citizenship by any reference to them as 'hyphenated citizens.' Their loyalty to the American flag has been demonstrated and sealed by their blood on the battle-fields during the Civil War. None the less, if the hyphen be attached to their citizenship they are proud of it, knowing they are in good company, as no American citizen without a hyphen has as yet been discovered, for whether the hyphen dates back one generation or five the rule holds good."

Among the readers of the Danish-American press, the seizure of Schleswig-Holstein by the Germans in 1864 has never been forgotten, and this probably accounts for the fact that the Danish papers are consistently in sympathy with the Allies. The Omaha *Danske Pioneer* seems to summarize the Danish point of view in these words:

"There can be no doubt that an overwhelming majority of the Danish-born citizens of the United States lean to the side of the Allies—in the first place, because they were born in Denmark; in the second, because they are American citizens. Coming from a little country that for fifty years has been living within the shadow of the Prussian eagle, they can have no sympathy for the German cause. The Prussian authorities are persecuting and oppressing Danes in Schleswig at the present moment worse than they have ever done before. In a thousand petty ways the Schleswigers are persecuted without the slightest cause. For example, a man who asked in public if Italy had declared war on Germany was sentenced to three months in prison. People who, moved by the sufferings and privations of the Russian prisoners of war and under bond on their long journey from the Eastern front to concentration-camps in Schleswig, gave them food or money were heavily fined for it. An old man who for forty-five years had lived in northern Schleswig and had always been denied naturalization-papers was arrested as 'a foreigner without necessary papers' and sentenced to a prison term.

"Is it strange that Danes in this country who constantly get this kind of news from home should sympathize with the enemies of Germany, especially with Great Britain, whose policy in South Africa is so radically different? As citizens of this great Republic they feel that a victorious Germany constitutes the greatest danger for the United States. The German expansionists have never recognized the Monroe Doctrine, and their plans in Brazil and Mexico are well known."

Similar sentiments are exprest by the Racine *Folkets Avis*, the Blair (Neb.) *Danskeren*, and the Salt Lake City *Bikuben*, which adds that the Danish view-point is

"not influenced by any special love for France, England, or Russia, but from a natural, I might say inherited, ill-will toward Germany. German militarism is responsible for this war and all its horrors, and to see this Power broken and subdued is the wish of every Dane."

A former United States Minister to Denmark, Mr. Rasmus B. Anderson, who now edits the *Amerika* at Madison, Wis., writes:

"Ninety per cent. of my readers of

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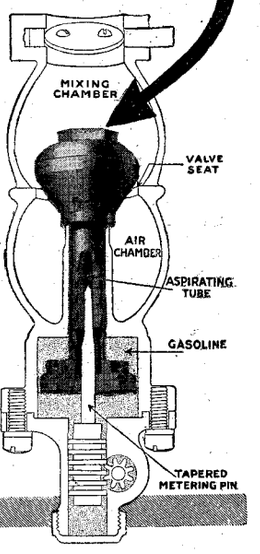

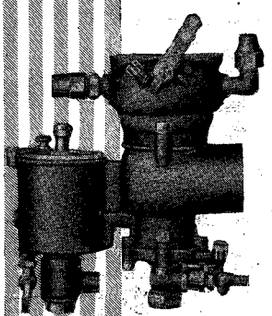

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Norwegian or Danish birth and descent are strongly anti-German. The secular Norwegian and Danish-American papers are well-nigh unanimously anti-German, but I regret to note that some of the Scandinavian-American religious organs show pro-German tendencies, but this may, in part at least, be accounted for by the fact that Luther was a German. My paper *Amerika* is decidedly anti-German. At the beginning of the war, in response to the President's appeal, I announced that the policy of *Amerika* should be neutral, but I observed how Germans by birth or descent were doing all in their power to create a pro-German party in the United States, and I conceived it to be my duty to counteract this agitation with all the energy I could commend. I have done my best to show that Germany *is* guilty of having caused the most horrible war in history, that Germany *did* violate Belgian neutrality, and that Germany *has* committed abominable atrocities in Belgium and France."

Whatever may be the opinions of other Scandinavian religious papers, the only two Danish church organs which have sent us their views show no signs of those German leanings which Mr. Anderson deplores. For example, the *Vaegteren*, of Harlan, Iowa, says:

"Our sympathies are on the French and English side. We wish we could love the Germans, but we can not. They have ill-treated us too many times. We abhor them because of their domineering spirit and their militarism. Even from a Christian point of view it is impossible to love them because of their gross teachings in philosophy and theology. We sympathize with the French because of that people's liberty-loving spirit and democratic government. For Old England the Danish people have nothing but love, and we do not fear the Russians as some Scandinavians do, for while they are the least enlightened people they are perhaps the most God-fearing of them all."

These are strong sentiments, but they are mild compared with those exprest by the editor of the Chicago *Evangelisten*, who says:

"The majority of our readers hate war and love peace and can not therefore have any sympathy with the nation that glories in war and carries it on in the way that the Germans do. Personally, I have no sympathies with the Germans because I do not believe in the righteousness of the mailed fist or of a military juggernaut. I do not believe that these things are a necessity in the affairs of humanity to-day, and I believe the world would be better off without them.

"Furthermore, I might also say that I have no sympathy whatever with those who try to hitch deviltry with prayer in the way that the Germans have done. It is impossible to have any sympathy with those who try to make God a partner in the works of hell."

Unlike the press in the mother country, the Dutch papers in America are unanimously pro-German. Unqualified sympathy with the cause of the Central Powers is exprest by the *Huisvriend* and by *De Boodschapper*, of Grand Rapids, and by

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De Hollandsche Farmer, of Moline, Mich. The editor of the Paterson, N. J., *Het Oosten* tells us that Dutch residents in America of long standing favor the Allies, pro-German sentiment being confined to comparatively recent immigrants. Perhaps the Dutch-American view is best exprest by the Chicago *Onze Toekomst*, which says:

"This is a war between British conceit and German *Kultur*, both of which are second to none in Europe. All other causes are secondary. To destroy German commercial competition, England held out to Russia the glitter of the fulfilment of her long-cherished dream of an all-Slav empire with an outlet on the Mediterranean; to France the return of her lost provinces, and to Italy the humiliation of her ancient enemy, Austria. All these nations took the bait as England had intended, and now they are suffering from it. Of course, England never intended to take an active part in the fighting herself, except to rule the waves and waive the rules, and in the end to get the lion's share of the spoils. However, Germany and Austria have proved a good deal stronger than she had expected."

De Vrije Hollander, of Orange City, Iowa, tells us that—

"When the war started the majority of Dutch sentiment was with Germany because nearly everybody hates England, not only on account of the Boer War, but for reasons of long standing; but during the last six months the feeling of our readers has undergone a distinct change, and the *Lusitania* and other happenings have not made it any better for the German cause. Our sympathies now are not with England and her Allies, but we are strongly opposed to such a military system as Germany has now exhibited."

It is a curious fact that a great number of papers have definitely refused to express an opinion at all, some of them saying that they have no sympathy with any of the nations engaged in the present struggle and are looking only for peace, others declining to express an opinion as a matter of principle. As an example of this class, we may quote the Chicago *Svenska Socialisten*, which says:

"We do not lean to one side or the other. We consider it immaterial to the workers of Europe whether the Teutons or the Allies win the war. We have no national sympathy. Our sympathy with the sufferers is equally divided among the workers of all the belligerent nations. We divide the blame for this fearful catastrophe between the capitalistic classes of both warring sides, well knowing that the present system of society has bred, and always will breed, wars as long as it continues to exist."

A Bad Night.—They were sitting hand in hand on the gnarled trunk of a fallen oak.

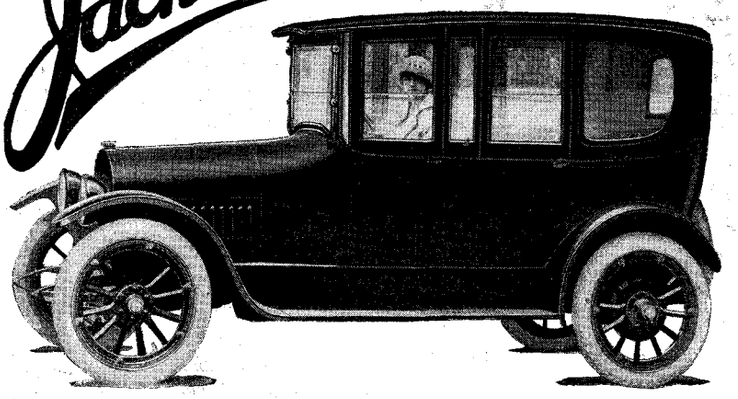
"I dreamed of you last night," she said, in a rich cockney accent.

"Did you, really?" he inquired, and a tint of red suffused his brow like the blush that kindles on the timid cheek of morn.

"Yus," she said, "I allus dreams when I 'as a good tuck-in of lobster and rhubarb-pie afore goin' to roost."—*Tit-Bits.*

Jackson

"No Hill too Steep, No Sand too Deep"



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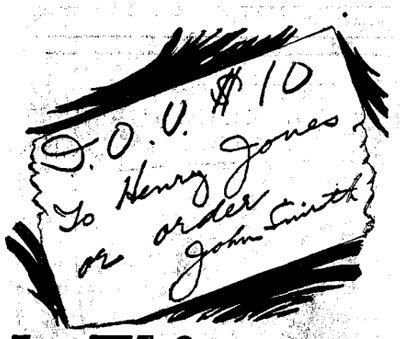

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MARY—"Yis, pore lad, he worruks in a livery-stable."—*Dartmouth Jack-o'Lantern.*

Identified.—BINKS—"Shafer, do you know that woman across the street?"

SHAFER—"She certainly looks familiar. Let me see. It's my wife's new dress, my daughter's hat, and my mother-in-law's parasol—sure! It's our cook!"—*Macon News.*

A Greater Folly.—One day at Little Rock, where the Detroit team was playing an exhibition, old Red Donahue, who in his day was the sharpest-tongued man in baseball, was tossing them over and letting the Little Rock batters hit at will, to the great delight of the spectators.

"Oh, Red, you're easy, easy, easy," shrieked one very wild fan who was getting on Red's nerves.

"I'm not half as easy as you are," retorted Red. "You paid fifty cents to see me do it."—*The American Boy.*

The Patriot.—A Belgian cripple stumped about Brussels declaring, "We gave those Germans a rare hiding before they got to Brussels." He was handed up before a stony-faced circle of German officers, who decreed, "You will be shot—unless you become a German."

The cripple thought it over and was sworn in as German there and then. The chief German officer took him by the hand, saying, "You are a German now."

As he left, the cripple muttered, "Those Belgians gave us a rare hiding before we got to Brussels."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Wayward Tongue.—The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting at a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the schoolwork is the bulhouse of civilization, I mean—ah—"

He began to feel frightened.

"The bulhouse is the schoolwork of civ—"

A smile could be felt.

"The workhouse is the bulschool of—"

He was evidently twisted.

"The schoolbul is the housework—"

An audible snigger spread over the audience.

"The bulschool—"

He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspiration, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh start.

"The schoolhouse, my friends—"

A sigh of relief went up. Hamlet was himself again!

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark—"

And that is when he lost consciousness. —*Answers.*

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ALPHONSE—"Then give me back my presents."

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"You might say so, yes."

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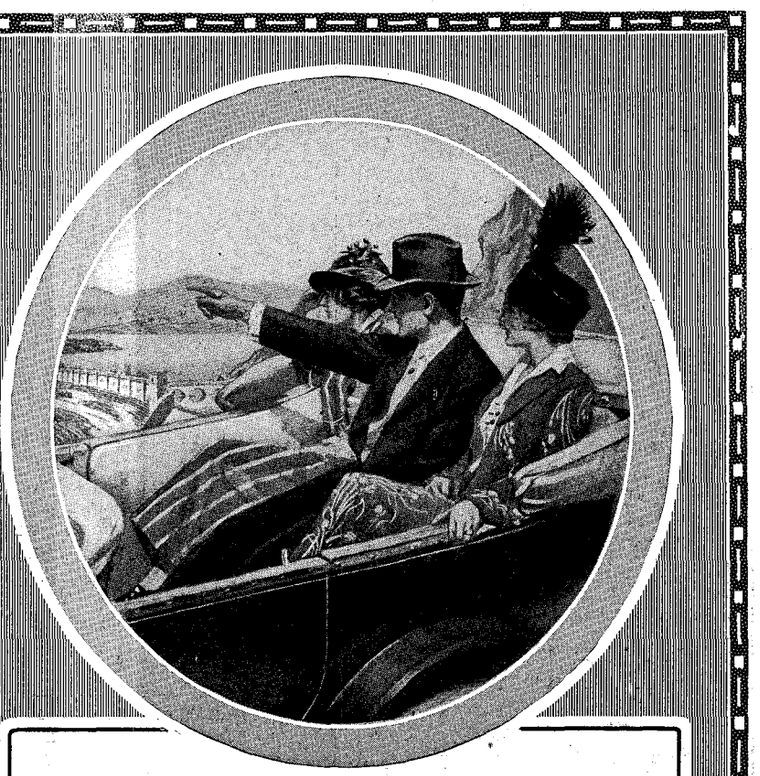

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE NEW ERIE'S NEW SURPLUS AND THE ROAD'S EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY

FROM returns already received, and those in prospect, it is estimated that the surplus of the Erie Railroad for the present calendar year, which is also the Erie's fiscal year, will be over $5,500,000, and there are reasons for believing it may go higher still. The road is now handling the largest gross business it has ever had, but these conditions have not as yet taxed the facilities which in recent years have been added to the road. The Erie has been doing a gross business of $72,000,000 for this calendar year, whereas it is equipped to do a business of about $100,000,000. The large volume of $72,000,000 is being handled, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "without any apparent effort, without congestion of any kind, and more cheaply than ever before." Officers of the road "are eager to test out the road's capacity." At present, however, the capacity is a long distance from being fully taxed.

Gross revenues in September this year were 12 per cent. higher than they were in September last year, and for October it is believed that the improvement will be still greater, one estimate being that the earnings may reach $6,500,000, whereas last year they were $5,533,000. For the calendar year 1915, the net revenue, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, will, it is believed, reach $18,000,000, which would provide for the entire fixt charges of the year and leave $3,000,000 to spare. To this $3,000,000 will be added "other income," the total of which is not likely to be less than $2,500,000, so that the surplus for the calendar year would be at least $5,500,000. Erie's "other income" comes from coal properties, which yielded last year $2,852,000, and in 1913 yielded $6,133,000.

These conditions on the Erie give special interest to a celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the road, which will take place on November 6 next, at Deposit, N. Y. For some reason not heretofore well understood, but which will probably be explained at this celebration, Deposit, which lies on the Delaware River east of Binghamton, was chosen as the place where ground for this memorable enterprise was to be first broken in 1835. The identical spot where the first shovelful of earth was taken out of the ground is now covered by a fitting monument erected ten years ago. The spot lies within the grounds of the present station. The shovel used on that occasion, still preserved by the Erie, is now at No. 50 Church Street, in this city.

At the first breaking of ground James Gore King was president of the road. Deposit was then an old lumber-station comprising not more than a dozen houses. The name of the place had come from the fact that lumbermen from adjoining territory used it as a place where lumber could be delivered or "deposited" and put on rafts for transportation down the Delaware to Philadelphia. This place was used for a large territory and in preference to the neighboring Susquehanna, because the Delaware's course was much more direct and its waters generally were deeper. Mr. King, in his address at the breaking of ground, is credited with having said that "what now appears a beautiful meadow in this valley will in a few years present a different aspect—a tract of rails with cars passing and repassing, loaded with merchandise and products of the country." Mr. King was daring enough to predict that the freight on the Erie, "within a few years," would amount to 200,000 tons. Last year the freight transported over the road amounted to 42,874,312 tons. An early time-table of the Erie shows that, from Goshen to New York, a distance of forty-six miles, a passenger-train was at one time allowed to consume five hours, that is, to make less than ten miles an hour.

LOSSES DUE TO THE PANAMA BLOCKADE

"Fifty per cent. of the cargo-capacity of regular Panama steamers has been automatically wiped out by conditions arising out of the landslide blockade in the Canal," says a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*. An official estimates the prospective financial loss that these lines will meet as in the neighborhood of $500,000 a month. These losses include such extra expenses as will be incurred in securing temporary service from railroad-lines, the use of the thirty-day longer route by way of the Strait of Magellan, the loss in schedule-time for steamers, and the coincident inability to carry the usual heavy cargoes. Following are other items in the same paper's article:

"Information obtained at the offices of the Luckenbach Steamship Company is to the effect that, owing to the limited loading and unloading facilities available at the Cristobal and Balboa entrances to the Panama Canal on the Panama Railroad route, the transshipping of cargoes across the isthmus will not allow the 'turning' of a ship within less than fifteen days, while the ordinary time in which the vessels through the Canal have been 'turned' was seven days. At the Cristobal entrance there are only thirteen piers available for wharfage and only five at Balboa.

"The transshipping of the Luckenbach steamers' freight overland via the Panama Railroad is being done at the rate of $3 per ton. This rate does not include, according to the announcements of the Panama Railroad, any coverage for possible claims on damage or recooperage, or other items, which may arise as the result of accidents or losses during the transshipment process. Neither does it include the wharfage or other port dues collected from the company for each steamer unloaded at either entrance to the waterway.

"Some portion of these additional expenses, due to the blockade of the Canal, is expected to be made up by the Luckenbach Company through small advances in their rates on the principal commodities which their vessels handle. In this connection, however, the line is exercising every care that the advances do not bring their rates up to a level whereat they would result in complete diversion of the traffic which they ordinarily would handle to the rail-and-water and all-rail routes across the continent. In meeting this contingency the company is understood to face not only heavy financial losses, but serious losses in the volume of freight which it might otherwise successfully obtain.

"Shipping interests say that the Panama route will suffer from the effects of the

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present tie-up of traffic for a number of years, with consequent heavy financial losses to all the steamship-lines which have undertaken to develop the all-water coast-to-coast traffic via the new waterway since it was officially declared opened.

"One of the immediate results of the blockade of the Panama route, following the advances in freight-rates which the water-lines will enforce in the next few days, to compensate them in part for the heavy additional expenses incurred on their respective alternative services, will be the restriction of the territory on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards from which the water-lines may hope to secure freight, in competition with the Southern Pacific (Morgan Line) via the Galveston water-and-rail line, and the all-rail transcontinental routes.

"The average losses on each steamer of the regular Panama Canal lines which will directly result from the blockade in the waterway are authentically estimated at about $5 per ton. This average includes extra costs imposed on the lines through the longer routes which they must employ, as well as other additional port-charges and items arising from the blockade, such as the loss of time on each steamer under present high steamer-values.

"The fact that the lines do not have to pay any tolls for passage through the Canal is not held to be an important item for consideration, inasmuch as it is fixt at about 85 cents per ton, which is easily absorbed by the additional fuel-oil expenses to be met by the lines through the use of alternative and longer routes, as well as the delay at the entrances to the waterway before actual exchange of cargoes overland may be attempted.

"The average daily losses of the Panama steamers which are involved in the costly delays arising out of the Panama Canal blockade are fixt at about $1,600. The aggregate steamer-losses, it is explained, are therefore extremely heavy, when it is considered, for instance, that the American-Hawaiian Line is using no fewer than sixteen large-sized vessels in the Panama trade, while the Luckenbach and Grace interests are using more than a dozen steamers.

"On some of the larger Panama steamers the average daily losses in steamer-values reach as high as $2,500. The average period of extra delay involved in the case of the Luckenbach ships, which are transshipping their cargoes across the isthmus via the Panama Railroad, is ten days, while on the ships of the American-Hawaiian Line, which are utilizing the alternative Magellan route, the extra voyage involved is thirty days.

"The fact has also come to light that the heavy losses which the Panama lines are facing as the result of the blockade may yet be charged up to the United States Government. While the Panama Canal Commission some time ago made the ruling that the Government could not be held responsible for losses arising out of delays or accidents occurring in the Panama route, there has never been a court-ruling on the matter."

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Detroit 4s, 1944	4.25	Wilmington (Del.) 4½s, 1953-1962	4.40
Jacksonville 4½s, 1937	4.52		
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Central R. R. of N. J. general 5s, 1987	112	4.45
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy general 4s, 1958	90	4.50
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy, Ill. Div. 3½s, 1949	84	4.40
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul general 4½s, 1989	97¾	4.61
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

October 13.—Under constant attack since the 8th, the Servians give way stubbornly. The German advance from Belgrade and Semendria on Pozarevac, five miles south of the Danube, is reported blocked in the Morava Valley, altho certain to take the town. South of Belgrade the Servians flee before the Austrian troops to the heights of Avala. Terrible casualties in the armies seeking ingress by the Save and Drina are rumored. To the south the Montenegrin Army, which has been fighting constantly since the European War began, is holding out successfully.

The Roumanian Cabinet pronounces in favor of neutrality, while supporting military precautions on all frontiers.

October 14.—The Germans take Pozarevac and continue down the Morava Valley. A struggle occurs between Bulgarian and Servian troops for the command of the passes and heights on the roadway to Sofia.

Servia declares that "Bulgaria began war against us treacherously without a declaration of war."

October 15.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

The American Red Cross in Belgrade, which has survived one Servian and two Teutonic bombardments, reports itself intact and still working.

October 16.—The Allies blockade the eighty-mile strip of Bulgarian seacoast on the Ægean Sea. The Allied troops at Saloniki entrain for Gievgeli, on the Servian border. Heavy cannonading is reported from the neighborhood of Doiran, east of Gievgeli, where the Servians are said to be holding off the Bulgars successfully, and even advancing on Strumidza, Bulgaria. The Bulgarian intent here, as in the north, is to seize the Saloniki-Uskub-Nish railway.

October 17.—Our minister at Bucharest, it is reported, receives from the Servian Minister a protest against the extermination of the Servian civil population by German troops.

October 18.—Points of conflict in Servia are at Enos, on the Bulgarian seacoast, where an Allied army has landed; in southwestern Bulgaria and southeastern Servia; at Vranja, on the Uskub-Nish railroad at its nearest point to the Bulgarian frontier, where the Bulgars are being driven back; to the north, and opposite Nish, where the invaders are held at the border; and in the upper valley of the Morava, where the German forces advance slowly against savage resistance. In the northwest no advance by the invaders is reported.

October 19.—The Bulgars and Austro-Germans, it is claimed, are rapidly pushing in on Servia's strongholds. Austrians, to the northwest, are crossing the Save and advancing on Shabatz. The Bulgars take the village of Sultan Tepe, near Egri Palanka and east of

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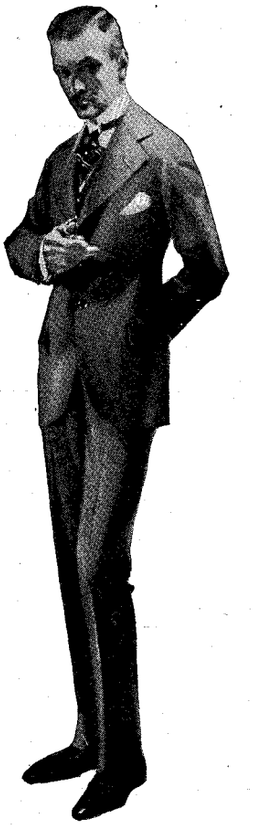

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"The teacher as well as the student grows in interest and enthusiasm every day," declares the Superintendent of Schools in Rush City, Minn.

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"It is opening up new avenues of thought, and is helping our girls and boys to qualify for the great office of citizens of the United States," is the testimony of the Superintendent of Schools in Malta Bend, Mo.

"It emphasizes the relation of the individual to society," says C. I. Newlun, Principal, High School, Hillsboro, Wis.

"Helps the schoolroom to be a more efficient organization in History and English teaching; helps the student in powers of expression and thinking and aids him in starting out with world-citizenship ideas; helps the community to be broader and better," says Robert M. Lester, High School principal in Covington, Tenn.

"Has been the awakening of my classes," says Thomas B. Seawell, School Superintendent, Batesburg, S. C.

"It is the means for increasing interest for which I have been searching," testifies a teacher in Shawsville, Va.

"I had always endeavored to get my classes interested in Current Events but had never succeeded in doing so very well. Now, however, the whole class watches the doings of the world," is the statement of a teacher in Redfield, S. D.

"I am highly gratified at the enthusiasm with which my pupils are entering into this new phase of their English course," says Mildred Schermerhorn of the High School in Ellicottville, N. Y.

"The work has been a wonderful success here and we shall certainly continue it," testifies Supt. Lewis L. Haight, Alton, Ill.

"My History teacher is delighted with the interest manifested in the class," is the testimony of R. O. Powell, Supt. Public Schools, Cornelia, Ga.

"Of wonderful interest and profit to our Civics students; shall always recommend its use in Civics and History work in high school," says Miss Glen Griggs, Principal, El Paso, Ill.

"Students often tell of the discussions over public questions they have outside of school, and parents have expressed their appreciation of the value of such study," is the testimony which comes from the Public Schools of Olathe, Kansas.

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Uskub, eight miles from the border. The Germans descending the Morava are reported to be seeking a junction with Bulgar forces in the Timok and Kraina provinces north of the Paracin-Zajecar railway. The invaders are said to be in possession of Istip, the Servian capital being removed to Prizren, near the Albanian and Montenegrin borders. The French troops from Saloniki are still under orders not to cross the Greek border, waiting concentration.

October 20.—Bulgarian forces are proceeding south of Istip in the Tikves region, aiming generally at Monastir, which commands a second railway-line north from Saloniki. In this region, however, two Bulgar attacks are reported repulsed. Communications between Uskub and Nish are cut, and a large Bulgarian force is said to be advancing on the former city.

IN THE WEST

October 13.—The Germans admit recent heavy losses in the Champagne districts. London reports the capture of several German trenches near Loos, including the main trench of the "Hohenzollern Redoubt."

October 14.—Near Auberive, in Champagne, the Germans retake a threatening salient; in the Vosges, attacking on a three-mile front with heavy artillery support, they retake the height of Hartmannsweilerkopf. The French recapture trenches in Lorraine, near Reillon. Violent bombardments occur in the Artois district.

October 15.—Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges, is retaken by the French. In Artois a new German attack is repulsed. The French rear lines in Champagne are heavily shelled, while grenades and bombs are employed in a bitter contest in the Argonne. French aeroplanes bombard Metz.

October 17.—The French report slight gains near Arras and in the Lorraine. About Tahure, Champagne, is a continuous artillery-duel.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS

October 13.—In Galicia, Petrograd claims, the Russians now hold eight miles of the front on the Strypa River. In Russia the southern Slavic line from Pinsk to Rovno is advancing slowly. The deadlock about Dvinsk persists.

October 14.—New Russian gains near Tarnopol, Galicia, are announced, through which the Germans lose heavily.

October 16.—Reports indicate that a German offensive is in progress south of Riga, pushing the Russians across the Dvina.

October 19.—Further progress in the German upward thrust at Riga is reported. In the extreme south, in Galicia and Volhynia, Russian victory waxes, with an enforced Austrian evacuation of Czernowitz and sharp attacks under General Ivanoff at the Middle Styr.

GENERAL

October 14.—Fuller reports of the *Zeppelin* raid of the 13th, on London, place the casualties at 55 killed and 114 wounded, of which 14 and 13 respectively were military casualties. No important damage to property is reported.

General von Bissing, Military Governor of Belgium, announces that Belgian crops will be commandeered at fixt prices, to feed the Belgians in Flanders, in which work the German authorities will cooperate with the American Relief Commission.

The Italians, it is reported, continue their attacks on the Lavarone forts, in the Val Sugano, near Trent, and push on at Rovereto, but at other points the extreme cold renders campaigning well-nigh impossible for the present.

Copenhagen reports a German destroyer and torpedo-boat sunk in conflict with a British submarine force in the Sound, near Helsingfors. London claims that the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are now entirely cleared of German shipping and 37 German carriers virtually interned in Swedish ports.

October 15.—Official figures show British casualties at the Dardanelles up to October 9 to be 96,899, of whom 1,185 are officers. Australian casualties amount to 29,121.

Petrograd announces officially that five German transports are sunk and one driven ashore by British submarines.

Miss Edith Cavell, Englishwoman and acting war-nurse, it is reported, is put to death in Brussels for aiding the Allies.

October 18.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, in command of the land forces at the Dardanelles, is relieved by Major-General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, a former militia officer who won distinction and promotion in command of London Territorials at the Marne and the Aisne.

An Italian offensive develops between Kargreit and Tolmino, near Gorizia, and on the Doberdo plateau. A forward movement is also seen in the Tyrol and Carinthia. Germany and Austria claim these attacks are futile.

October 19.—Premier Asquith is taken suddenly ill, suspending important British Cabinet matters.

October 20.—Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General in the British Cabinet, resigns his post, declaring himself at complete variance with the Cabinet on questions of Near-Eastern policy. British Cabinet Ministers are bombarded with questions

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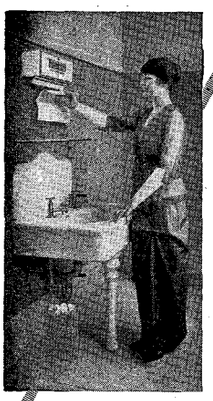

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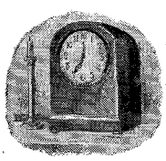

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in the House of Commons anent the Near-East campaign.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 14.—Gen. Thomas Ornelas, suspected of leadership in a pro-Carranza plot at San Juarez and ordered to report to General Villa under guard, escapes to the United States border. Villa levies a $50,000 tax on an American cattle company in western Chihuahua, threatening destruction of its herds.

Recent reports from Salvador, C. A., tell of constant earthquake-shocks in that country during the last seven weeks, in which time some 200 people have been killed.

October 20.—American battle-ships outside the harbor of Vera Cruz salute with 21 guns the Mexican flag, to which the Mexican gunboat *Zaragoza* replies.

Carranza refuses the title of President in preference to "In Charge of the Executive Power of the Republic."

DOMESTIC

October 14.—Commander Thierfelder, of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, interned at Norfolk, reports that six young officers of his ship are missing, with a small sailing yacht owned by them.

October 15.—Secretary Garrison's plan for the increase of the Army, made public, provides for a regular army of 140,000 (an increase of 32,000), a citizen force, or "Continental Army" of 400,000, and a National Guard of 129,000. The Army appropriation is increased by $75,000,000. The "Continentals" enlist for six years, of which they must spend two months of each of the first three years in the field, under pay. During the following three years they are subject to call to the colors.

The Navy Department directs that Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, retired, be tried by court martial for negligence of duty in the inspection of the building of submarines of the *K*-class, specifically *K-2*, when as Inspector of Machinery for Naval Vessels he passed this craft's batteries at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's plant, at Quincy, Mass.

October 17.—Ambassador von Bernstorff forwards to Secretary Lansing affidavits signed by five muleteers of the tramp steamer *Nicosian*, charging the cold-blooded murder of a German submarine crew by the officers and men of the British patrol-boat *Baralong*, flying the American flag.

Sir Edward Grey requests this Government to investigate the circumstances attending the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

October 19—A constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage for the State of New Jersey is defeated by popular vote at a special election by a majority of 55,000.

British gold to the sum of $25,000,000 is received in New York City in a shipment from Canada.

October 20.—An embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico is declared by the President, with exceptions in favor of the Carranza Government.

New Orleans bankers close contracts for a loan of $10,000,000 to the Carranza Government.

Army men oppose Secretary Garrison's plan for a "Continental Army," proposing permanent "Plattsburg" camps throughout the country where men may train at any period of the year under soldier's pay, when on vacation or out of work.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. E. S.," Burley, Idaho.—"A discussion has arisen here regarding the expression *freshman class*. I hold that the spelling should be *freshman*, while others say it may be *freshmen*. I realize that we say *The freshmen*, but can see no possible authority for the *freshmen class*."

Freshman class is correct, as in this phrase "freshman" is an adjectival use of the noun, while "class" is the all-embracing collective. *Freshmen class* is incorrect.

"W. M. P.," Oxford, N. C.—"What is the meaning of 'Quo Vadis?' Also to what language does the word 'Vadis' belong, its tense and mode?"

"Quo Vadis?" is the title of a story by Henry Sienkiewicz, which treats of life in Rome under Nero, and contrasts the excesses of paganism with the simplicity of Christian life. The words are Latin, and mean literally, "Whither goest thou?" or "Where are you going?" *Vadis* is the second person singular, present indicative of the verb *vado*, go.

"F. F.," Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—"Which is correct: 'William Doe, Jr., Esq.,' or 'William Doe, Esq., Jr.'?"

Our judgment is that the form to use is "John Doe, Esq., Jr.," because if the order were inverted —"John Doe, Jr., Esq."—it would give the idea that the particular John Doe referred to was a "*Junior* Esquire." The problem may be simplified by adopting the form "*Mr. John Doe, Jr.*"

"F. S.," Sanborn, Iowa.—"Can you give me some information about a correspondence-school for painting? I have a girl of eleven years, who would like to have some lessons in it."

While there are many correspondence-schools which advertise their ability to teach black-and-white drawing, we do not know of any that teach painting. We think, however, that some of the art journals may have the information you desire, and recommend you to write to one or two of them. We give you herewith the names and addresses of several magazines: *Fine Arts Journal*, Chicago, Ill.; *American Art News*, New York; *International Studio*, New York; *Art Review*, St. Louis, Mo.

"S. P.," Richmond, Va.—"Kindly let me know how a submarine boat is operated under the water? How is the power generated to move the boat, and its mode of shooting the explosive? How do the men get air?"

There are now many makes of undersea boats, but as the *Holland* typifies the American craft, we shall take it as our model. These boats are propelled on the surface by gasoline-engines and, while submerged, by an electric motor. The current is generated by storage-batteries which are charged by the main engine. The air-supply is procured on the surface, and is stored away under a pressure of 2,000 pounds by a pump geared off the main engine. Compressed air is used to start the torpedo on its way from a torpedo-tube, but the torpedo carries an automatic engine which propels it through the water to a distance of 7,000 yards or over, where it explodes when the war-head, which is attached just previous to firing, strikes the object aimed at. Air for breathing during submersion is supplied from the compressed-air tanks. If you wish to get further information on the subject, your local library no doubt contains the "Encyclopedia Britannica," in which in vol. xxiv, pp. 917–922, you will find quite an exhaustive account.

"S. A. C.," Shenandoah, Pa.—"Why are canceled postage-stamps saved; of what use are they, and why are canceled foreign stamps more valuable than American stamps?"

Certain stamps have considerable value on account of their scarcity, and stamp-collectors are anxious to secure them. Foreign stamps are of greater value in this country because of their relative rareness. The uncanceled stamps are more eagerly sought after than those which have been through the mail, unless in some special case, as the present placing of a Belgian post-office in Havre, and the consequent canceling of the Belgian stamps with the Havre postmark.

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